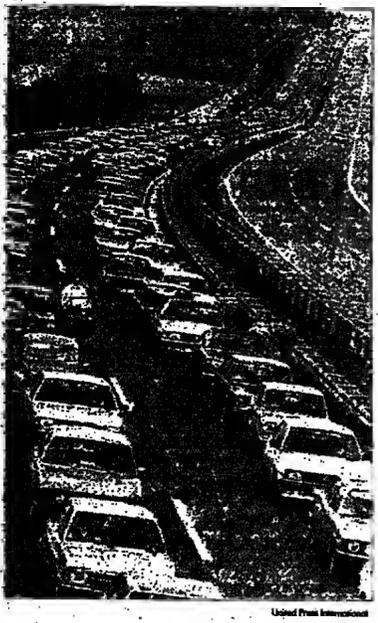


# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Chal Holidays: Travel and Reflection



The approach of Easter and Passover set people in motion to observe the holidays. Drivers lined up Friday on the autobahn at a rest area as West Germans waited up to 10 hours to cross into East Germany to visit relatives. Meanwhile, thousands of pilgrims flocked into Jerusalem to visit holy places and take part in special services. A Yugoslav man carried a cross on her way to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in a Good Friday observance; an Israeli settler from the West Bank, armed with a rifle, said prayers at the Western Wall before the start of the Sabbath.

## Pulitzer for Falsified Story Puts Focus on Standards

**Author Friendly**  
New York Times Service  
The Pulitzer Prize-winning author of a story when a 19-year-old heroin addict fabricated a story on the steps of a broadcast station by a story when a reporter was the main participants testified. The Pulitzer Prize for feature writing was being awarded to Janet Cooke, a 26-year-old reporter at The Post, the paper said she had acknowledged that the story was a composite of fabricated quotes and events that did not happen. Miss Cooke resigned, the story was withdrawn from the Pulitzer competition and the prize was awarded to Teresa Carpenter of the Village Voice. When the Post story under the headline "Jimmy's World" was published last September, the mayor and the police chief in Washington strongly questioned whether it was true. But Miss Cooke stood by it, even though she said she could not tell the Post editors who the child was because she had promised anonymity to her sources. Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, said he did not question her aggressively because of that promise and because she said her life had been threatened by the drug pushers she had described. "We were at a dead end," he said. "Either you believed her or you did not."

Other editors agreed in interviews that the relationship between a reporter and an editor was based on trust, but many said they would routinely require a reporter to disclose the source of a sensitive and probably controversial story. "At least one other person on the paper has to know," said William Woestendiek, executive editor of the Arizona Daily Star, which was awarded a Pulitzer Prize on Monday for its investigation of the University of Arizona's athletic department. Strong Evidence Mr. Woestendiek said the Star's investigation had been challenged and ridiculed by the university, alumni, the business community and other news organizations, but that the paper had been able to stand behind it because the editors knew what documents the reporter had reviewed and whom they had interviewed. "A reporter cannot promise anonymity to the editor," said A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The New York Times. "It is important to trust a reporter, but it is not only a question of trust, it is a question of judging the story and knowing how to play it." Editors, he said, cannot delegate the editing responsibility to the reporter. "In those infrequent cases when the editor feels he must (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## French Labor: Calm Before April 26 Storm

**But Union-Management Split Remains Key Election Issue**  
Jonathan Kandell  
International Herald Tribune  
Paris — Jean-Pierre Chevènement, director of personnel at Peugeot plant that is the key issue in this election in France, was describing the kind of change at the factory that any management would have to make in 11 years, he said, and has been steadily working to improve it. An effort to decentralize and take into account the needs of individual workers in his opinion, probably. And with the election of Mitterrand, the presidency of France is 11 days away, there is a militant unrest that is a factory life during industrial campaigns in the most as an afterthought, said: "Unfortunately, I had our labor relations changing so rapidly. In the past, workers deeply distrust

management. Maybe they do not become militant union members, but they vote for those who most criticize management. It is going to take a long time to change these attitudes. The chasm between management and labor is the key issue perennially underlying French politics, a gap that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has been unable to bridge despite repeated promises of reform during his seven years in office. Business, Labor Changes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is expected to win re-election after the two rounds of voting on April 26 and May 10. But the polls indicate a close race that might bring to power the Socialist Party leader, Francois Mitterrand, many of whose supporters fundamentally question business views on profits, investment, income distribution and, to an important degree, private ownership of big industry. Some political commentators have noted that in recent years the French business world has moved from conservative enterprises structured almost like military organizations to modern firms guided by a younger managerial class intent on improving its relations with labor. At the same time, trade unionists — despite their predominantly militant leftist outlook — are supposed to have become more receptive to business arguments on the need for productivity increases and a stronger spirit of cooperation, particularly during these times of economic crisis. But this optimistic assessment is often questioned by business leaders themselves who, as elections draw near, tend to look wistfully at management-labor relations in the United States and West Germany, where a basic consensus exists on the private enterprise system. Short Signs According to Francois Ceyme, the president of the CNPF, the National Employers Federation, "the presence of labor unions in a firm is not a sufficient guarantee of the possibility of real dialogue" with workers.

## Poland Accepts Farmers' Union

**Government Signs Accord on Rural Solidarity**  
By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service  
WARSAW — The Polish government acceded Friday to the demands of farmers for their own trade union, bringing direct control to almost all areas of production in Poland to independent labor organizations outside the Communist Party. Members of the union, to be known as Rural Solidarity, and government representatives signed an agreement that will permit the organization to be officially registered by May 10. It will have the organizational structure of Solidarity, the union that now represents virtually all the country's industrial and office employees. The agreement also brings an end to continuing tensions following the government's initial rejection of the farmers' union. A joint statement, issued Friday at the conclusion of negotiations in the city of Bydgoszcz, asserted that "both sides have agreed that the agreement concluded will assist in social stabilization and national accord, and will greatly help development of agriculture and food production in the country." The government and Communist Party apparently changed their thinking about establishment of the union — which will be open to the country's 3.5 million private farmers — because of the disastrous agricultural situation, which has led to food rationing and deep dissatisfaction among Polish citizens. With Solidarity well entrenched after its founding nine months ago, the acceptance of the principle of the farmers' union seemed to represent an ideological problem to the party. In agreeing to the recognition of Rural Solidarity (its official name will be the Independent Self-Ruling Trade Union for Individual Farmers-Solidarity) the government received a pledge that the occupation of two public buildings — in Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw — by groups of farmers would be ended. An attack by police on members of both the unrecognized farmers' union and Solidarity in Bydgoszcz was part of the series of events leading up to the threat of a general strike last month. A short national warning strike and a general drop in production were central elements in the seemingly chaotic circumstances that caused fears of Soviet-bloc intervention in Poland during the first week in April. In order not to upset Poland's Warsaw Pact allies any further, the agreement reached Friday stated that Rural Solidarity will be registered on the basis "of the same principles" as the regular Solidarity units, a clear reference to Solidarity's stated acceptance of the leading role of the Communist Party in national affairs. Farmers in Tears The government said it would not attempt to challenge the legality of the farm union in the courts — the Supreme Court had already once ruled against it — and promised to provide the organization with office space and equipment. The draft was signed for the government by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs, and Andrzej Kacala, the deputy minister of agriculture; about 40 mem-

## U.S. Expects New Contact With Russia

**Haig Sees Opening For Talks on Arms**  
By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expects the United States to hold preliminary talks with the Soviet Union soon to set the stage for the resumption of negotiations aimed at limiting each side's medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Speaking to reporters Thursday at the White House, Mr. Haig said there would be an announcement on this subject "in the not-too-distant future." He was not specific on dates, and he added later that he had not yet discussed the matter with the Soviet Union. The Soviet press accused the Pentagon of seeking to turn space into a battle arena. Mr. Brezhnev, while presenting awards to two cosmonauts, departed abruptly from the standard words of the occasion, saying: "I should like to stress that the Soviet Union has been and remains a convinced supporter of the development of businesslike international cooperation in outer space. May the exploration of cosmic space be pure and free of weapons of any kind. We stand for joint efforts to reach a great and humanitarian aim — to preclude the militarization of outer space."

## Brezhnev Implies Willingness To Resume Space Arms Talks

**seemingly insurmountable difficulties in the U.S. Senate, Moscow was reported by Washington officials to have resumed its killer-satellite program.** According to U.S. intelligence agents and military officials, the Soviet Union is well along in its development of satellites designed to destroy other satellites by smashing into them or disabling them with high-powered lasers. An intelligence report to the Carter administration a year ago estimated that the Soviet Union would be able to place an anti-satellite laser weapon in orbit by the mid-1980s. Other U.S. experts expressed doubt that Moscow could develop the weapon that fast. U.S. government officials have said that the United States has been developing its own anti-satellite system but probably would not be able to test it until 1982. Mr. Brezhnev's remarks could mean that the Russians are reassessing their chances of retaining their military lead in space in view of the shuttle's impressive performance. While the shuttle program envisages a wide variety of nonmilitary scientific projects, it also presumably will give the United States superior ability in the field of lasers and other sophisticated space weaponry. Hence, in the view of Western analysts in Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev's remarks may indicate an interest in engaging the United States in new talks, with the purpose either of preventing an all-out space arms race or of applying a brake on the U.S. development program. In another comment Friday, the Soviet magazine Za Rubezhom, which provides a weekly selection of press articles abroad, deplored what it called the change that has come over the United States space program since 1975, when Soviet and American spacemen linked up in orbit. Differences Cited Without mentioning the Soviet development of space weapons, the magazine said editorially that the change had resulted in these differences between the Soviet and American approaches to space exploration: "On the one hand, establishment of [Soviet] orbital stations for extensive research in the interests of science and the national economy, work in them by international crews. On the other hand, creation of the Pentagon's space fleet. On the one hand, research into the Earth's natural resources. On the other hand, testing of systems and devices for laser weapons in space. "It is the duty of the world public, of scientists and political figures, to change this divergence of the goals of space activities and to prevent space from becoming an arena of conflicts and wars," the magazine said. "Let space bring people closer, not divide them."

## INSIDE Tough Message

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a direct challenge to India's official policies, insisted that Pakistan needs arms to defend itself against Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Page 2.

## German Attacks

The death of a jailed terrorist who had been on a hunger strike prompted some violence in West Germany, but the immediate reaction was less than authorities had feared. Page 2.

## Bonn on 2 Wheels

An organization of Bonn bicycle buffs has had an enormous response after convincing the city to make it better and safer for cyclists. Page 5W.

## MONDAY Second Thoughts

Some of the Pentagon's strongest supporters in Congress are bothered by President Reagan's requests for increases in military spending. While they want more spending, they think that some of the requests are excessive, and they are concerned about the long-term effects on Pentagon support. In Monday's Trib.



TOPSY-TURVY — A photograph of the Pacific Ocean was taken through the aft window of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia as it orbited upside down during its 54-hour maiden voyage. The vertical stabilizer is visible in the center; a slight curvature of the Earth's horizon can be seen.

# Pakistan Has a Right To Bolster Defense, Thatcher Tells India

By Stuart Auchbach  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain bluntly challenged India's official policies here Friday by insisting that Pakistan needs arms to defend itself against Soviet troops across its borders in Afghanistan.

The prime minister, on the third day of her five-day state visit to India, used some of the firmest language that the Indian press and government officials have heard on Pakistan's need for arms.

Mrs. Thatcher also challenged other cornerstones of Indian foreign policy. She said the presence of Western naval ships and bases in the Indian Ocean-Gulf region was necessary both to protect vital sea-lanes and to counter the Soviet force in the area; she blamed the tensions in the region on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan; and she defended Washington's plans for a Rapid Deployment Force, to which she said Britain would add a small contingent.

She stood firmly behind a proposed British nationalities law, which an Indian correspondent has called "paper genocide." There is a widely held view in India that the measure is aimed at stripping dark-skinned residents of former British colonies of the right to full British citizenship.

### International Issues

But it was Mrs. Thatcher's comments on international issues that most conflicted with the views of the Indian government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which blames the West for increasing tensions in the region and fears

## U.S. Says Link To India Unhurt By Pakistan Ties

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration sees no reason that U.S.-Indian relations should be damaged by the United States' pursuit of a closer military relationship with Pakistan, according to a senior State Department official.

The comment was made Thursday during talks in Washington between Indian and U.S. officials on a relationship that Indian officials have described as unsatisfactory.

"We are prepared to be as pro-Western as you will permit us to be," the Indian foreign secretary, Eric Gonsalves, said before his arrival Tuesday. "But every time we try to create an opening, you kick us to the teeth."

"We want a security relationship with Pakistan, there's no secret about that," the U.S. official said Thursday. "We are very optimistic that a more credible, reliable policy on the part of the administration will produce the opportunity to forge the closer relationship with the Pakistanis."

At the same time, he said, he could not see any reason "why our relationship with India must get worse."

## Russians Block Proposal To Ease Lebanese Crisis

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Soviet Union has blocked a French and U.S. plan to appoint a special United Nations representative in Lebanon charged with easing the crisis there.

The Russians, supported by East Germany, insisted Thursday that Israel be singled out as responsible for the conflict, but that was unacceptable to the United States and other Western powers.

The Security Council's members have been negotiating privately since last Saturday, seeking some formula to ease the Lebanese situation. Their inability to agree Thursday was the latest in a protracted series of failures to deal with the world's crises.

The world's chief peacekeeping body has ignored the war between Iran and Iraq since November, when it called on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to appoint a mediator; he has been unsuccessful in efforts to reach a settlement. The council gave up on Afghanistan 15 months ago when the Soviet Union vetoed a demand that it withdraw its troops.

The faculty, diplomats at the UN say, reflects some unwritten rules. The organization is impotent when either superpower so commands, or when one or another combatant on the ground does not want to be disturbed and can rely on superpower support.

### Talks to Continue

The proposition that appeared dead Thursday — the council president, Noel Dorr of Ireland, intends to continue talking to the principal nations — arose from a meeting in Paris last Saturday at which Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. conferred with

that arms supplied to Pakistan will be turned against India.

Mrs. Thatcher's challenge occurred in the midst of an Indian diplomatic offensive to counter American efforts to conclude new security relations with Pakistan and to increase the Western naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian foreign secretary, Eric Gonsalves, is in Washington this week trying to persuade the Reagan administration to shift its policies.

Mrs. Thatcher stressed the right of any country to acquire arms to defend itself and said Pakistan's needs have increased since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

"I would be concerned if I had Soviet troops near my frontier that had recently occupied the country just beyond that frontier," the British leader said. "I would wish to have the means to defend myself and my people."

### Indian Strength

She said that India, which recently concluded a \$1.6-billion arms deal with the Soviet Union and has also contracted to buy fighters from Britain, "has increased her equipment and arms enormously, more so than some other countries, because she does in fact give priority to being able to defend herself."

"One cannot ask for a right to defend oneself," Mrs. Thatcher added pointedly, "and deny that right to other sovereign nations."

While Mrs. Thatcher said she opposes military intervention in Afghanistan to dislodge the 85,000 or more Soviet troops there, the British prime minister added: "We shall never accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as normal, and we shall look at every activity of the Soviet Union accordingly."

"Once you accept that the Soviets can march in and occupy an independent country," she continued, "no independent nation will be safe."

She said that Britain — through the United Nations, the oil-rich nations, the Commonwealth states and other diplomatic channels — is trying to put pressure on the Russians to withdraw.

### Russians Blamed

Mrs. Thatcher defended the U.S. naval presence on the British island of Diego Garcia, and in reply to a question asking if Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan should be accompanied by a similar U.S. withdrawal from Diego Garcia and El Salvador, she said: "I am not aware of any foreign troops in El Salvador."

She said the naval presence in the Indian Ocean-Gulf region to the Russians, who she said "have a large number of ships" in the area. She said the British, French and U.S. ships there are needed to make sure the vital sea-lanes to that area are kept open.

"It would be very nice," she said, "if you could maintain freedom of navigation without any naval ships of any nations there at all. But I am afraid that is not what the world is like. It is a very, very sensitive area, and I do not see any changes at the moment."

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and his foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet.

The French and U.S. delegates proposed that the council privately agree on the text of a declaration by Mr. Dorr urging "an end to attacks from outside against any part of Lebanon" and, if the Beirut government agreed, the naming of a special representative.

Syria, whose 21,000 troops in the Arab Detentive Force have been fighting Lebanese Christians in and around Beirut, strongly objected. A Syrian diplomat explained that his country opposed "internationalization" of the conflict. Other diplomats said the plan would be a blow to Syria's prestige, underlining the inability of Damascus to keep the peace.

### Israeli Raid Reported

BEIRUT (AP) — An Israeli force crossed the border into a UN-controlled village in southern Lebanon on Friday and blew up three houses whose tenants were suspected of helping Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese provincial authorities reported.

But Israeli military sources denied the report and suggested the raid might have been carried out by the Lebanese Christian militia of Maj. Saad Haddad, who controls a border enclave in southern Lebanon with Israel's support.

Police in Beirut reported a 30-minute exchange of grenades and rockets across the Green Line separating the Lebanese capital's Moslem and Christian quarters, marring a 10-day-old cease-fire between Syrian forces and the Phalangist Party, Lebanon's largest Christian political group.



Several hundred demonstrators marched through the center of Amsterdam on Thursday night to protest the death of Sigurd Debus, who had been on a hunger strike in a West German prison.

## Death of West German Hunger Striker Prompts Attacks, but Violence Limited

From Agency Dispatches

BERLIN — A bomb damaged a research institute in West Berlin early Friday, and leftist demonstrators smashed windows and clashed with police here and in two West German cities after the death of a convicted terrorist who had refused to eat food for more than 10 weeks.

In an apparent move to forestall further demonstrations, police in Hamburg said that justice officials would wait until Tuesday — after the Easter holiday weekend — to announce the date and time of the funeral of the terrorist, Sigurd Debus, 38, who died Thursday in Hamburg.

Police in Hamburg, West Berlin and Frankfurt reported Friday that they were on special alert, and said that violence during the night was much less widespread than they had feared. Concern had been heightened after a bomb was found Thursday in a U.S. Army headquarters building in Wiesbaden with a note referring to Mr. Debus' death.

Mr. Debus, said to be a former member of the Red Army Faction of the late Anders Bauder and Ulrike Meinhof, was serving a 12-year sentence for robbery and attempted bomb attacks. Several hours after Mr. Debus' death was announced, 23 other jailed terrorists broke off their coordinated two-month hunger strike. They are being held in several maximum-security prisons in West Germany and West Berlin.

### Strikers in Hannover

A lawyer for Mr. Debus, Michael Nitschke, asserted Friday that three weeks of forced feeding was the cause of his client's death. Mr. Nitschke said that Mr. Debus had actively opposed forced feeding "until the last" because he felt it was designed to break a justified hunger strike.

Eight officials had forcibly taken Mr. Debus each day from his cell to a hospital where he was strapped down for as long as 11 hours and exposed to "the torture of forced infusion," the lawyer asserted.

In Hannover, lawyers for two prisoners said Friday that their clients were still on the hunger strike because their demand to be put in a bigger group had not been met. One of them, Karl-Heinz Delbow, is serving a life sentence for an attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in 1973 in which two diplomats and two guerrillas were killed.

The hunger strikers had been demanding prisoner-of-war status and permission to be kept together in units of 10 to 15 persons. The government rejected the demands, saying they were attempts to plot escapes or new attacks.

West German justice officials, while refusing Friday to comment on the details of any possible agreement with the terrorists, said that "certain conditions of imprisonment might come under review." The government has said that it would be willing to discuss jail conditions when the hunger strike ends.

In West Berlin, the city Justice

Ministry said that moves had begun toward easing conditions in the top-security wing at the jail where 11 urban guerrillas are held. These are to include a tea room, a gymnasium, a lawn in the courtyard and an extension to 10 hours of the time they can spend in small groups every day in each other's cells, now two hours.

Six of the hunger strikers are in the West Berlin jail — five women and one man, Andreas Vogel, who has now agreed to resume medical treatment but had refused after being returned to jail two days ago from a city clinic, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Shortly before dawn Friday, a six-kilogram (13-pound) bomb disguised as a fire extinguisher exploded in the Max Planck research institute in West Berlin. Police said

that the bomb caused 10,000 marks (about \$5,000) in damage but no injuries. Police also reported that leftist sympathizers smashed windows in nine banks and food shops, and pitched firebombs inside, but none caught fire.

### Sands Grows Weaker

BELFAST (UPI) — Robert Sands, the convicted IRA terrorist who has refused food for 48 days, is getting weaker, the Northern Ireland Office said Friday in one of its few official bulletins about him.

Relatives who visited Mr. Sands at the Maze prison hospital, near Belfast, said that the prison doctor told them that it was only "a matter of days" before he died. His family said that he no longer could drink water and that his sight was failing.

Police said that supporters of Mr. Sands and three other hunger strikers in Belfast and Londonderry threw 60 firebombs Thursday night. Mr. Sands was elected to Parliament last week but will not be allowed to take his seat.

## Business, Labor Skeptical Of Italy's Economic Moves

ROME — The latest anti-inflation package for Italy was greeted Friday with indifference and skepticism, with both sides of industry saying it would do little to cure the country's underlying economic ills, which have produced an annual inflation rate of 20 percent.

Prices jumped in money and share markets, buoyed by the limited nature of the proposed measures, which aim to cut public spending by 5 trillion lire (about \$5 billion) this year, but impose no further credit controls.

Financial analysts said that the measures, which also include selective aids for industry, were broadly neutral in effect. Political sources explained that the government was treading carefully to avoid antagonizing the unions before negotiations on wage restraint.

Reactions to the package, announced Thursday night, were pro-Giovanni De Michelis, a Communist deputy. He said: "It is shameful that the government has chosen to hit health spending more than any other sector, making life more difficult for those who are not rich."

There was also harsh reaction from small businessmen. The credit squeeze has brought us to our knees, and we see nothing here to ease the situation," an official of the Small Businesses Association said.

The government has been under pressure from the European Economic Community and the International Monetary Fund to find a way of freezing Italy's inflation-linked wage index system. The latest measures followed a 6-percent devaluation of the lira and an increase in interest rates to record levels last month.

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Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in late September or early October when both attend the UN General Assembly session.

They may agree then on dates for talks on theater nuclear forces and strategic arms limitation, officials said.

At a meeting of allied officials last month in Brussels, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the assistant secretary of state-designate for European affairs, said that the United States wanted to negotiate on theater nuclear forces within the framework of the strategic arms talks. But an official said Thursday that the talks on limiting missiles in Europe could start before the strategic arms discussions.

Some State Department officials believe that the Reagan administration will not be ready for full-scale negotiations until the end of the year.

Mr. Haig is likely to meet with

## Diplomats Say Mauritania Coup Attempt Has Caused Delay of National Elections

By Steve Fishman  
The Associated Press

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — An attempted coup four weeks ago apparently has led the 20-month-old military government in Mauritania to postpone moves toward democracy until it is more politically secure, Western diplomatic sources have reported.

The sources expressed concern that an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government on March 16 may have caused an indefinite delay in the conducting of the former French colony's first national elections.

In December, the military government of President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla appointed several civilians to high political posts, including premier. The same month, Col. Haidalla published a proposed constitution that called for a multiparty state and free elections. He promised to put the constitution to a national vote.

"This proposal represented a significant change in the politics of this country, which has no experience with democracy or elections," said a diplomat.

Col. Haidalla is the third military leader to control the country since a July 10, 1978, coup overthrew Mokhtar Ould Daddah, a lawyer who had served as president since Mauritania gained independence from France on Nov. 1960.

In June, 1979, when Col. Haidalla took over, "you would have thought this government would last more than six months," a diplomat said. "But nearly 4 years is a pretty good record."

The coup attempt last year was led by two lieutenant colonels — Mohammed Ould Abdel Ka 40, and Ahmed Salim Ould — both former members of the country's ruling Military Committee National Salvation. With a list of commanders, they attempted to seize the presidential palace, radio station and other key installations. The fighting left eight soldiers dead and seven wounded. Col. Kader and Col. Sidil were executed by firing squad.

The government arrested 60 people immediately after the coup attempt, 20 to 30 of whom are said to be still under some form of surveillance.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### East German Security Forces Gain in Influence

BERLIN — East Germany's security forces have substantially increased their influence in the ruling Communist Party's Central Committee, a new membership list revealed Friday.

The list, published in the official daily Neues Deutschland, showed that the committee, elected at the close of the party's 10th congress Thursday, had been expanded from 140 to 156 full members and from 52 to 57 candidate members.

The army chief of staff, Gen. Fritz Streletz, and the chief party official in the state security services, Gen. Horst Faber, both became full members of the committee without going through the usual procedure of serving as candidate members first. Senior security officials also accounted for five of the seven new candidate members. The changes gave the military and security services more influence in formulating and debating party policy than ever before.

### Head of Sea Law Unit Hopes for U.S. Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Despite a U.S. statement to the contrary, the president of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference said Friday he hoped Washington could speed up its review and help to prepare a treaty governing the oceans this summer.

The conference decided Thursday to reconvene in Geneva on Aug. 3 after the United States said it would not define its position "until autumn" and said the final treaty should wait until early next year.

Asked if the meeting would still take place if the United States were not ready, the conference president, Tommy Koh of Singapore, said Washington "keeps changing its mind," but he added, "I hope the United States will be able to accelerate its progress." In March, the Reagan administration said it needed a few months to study the document.

### Hirohito Says He Would Have Avoided War

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito, blaming Japan's entry into World War II on his scrupulous adherence to constitutional policy, suggested Friday that the result would have been different if he had had his say.

Hirohito, who will be 80 on April 29, told a group of Japanese journalists he only had two occasions during the entire 56 years of his reign to say a political decision. One was to end the war, and the other to quash a 1936 military revolt, Hirohito said.

Recalling the decision made by the military-dominated parliament that led to the raid on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, and the start of war with the United States, Hirohito said he felt strongly about constitutional politics, with the result that he "respected" everything the legislature decided, regardless of his own judgment.

### Pakistan Opposes U.S. Aid to Afghan Rebels

PARIS — Agha Shahi, Pakistan's foreign minister, said in an interview published Friday that U.S. military assistance to the Afghan resistance fighters could lead to World War III.

Before leaving Islamabad for Washington, Mr. Shahi told the Paris newspaper Le Monde that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan should be sought by political and not military means. He referred to President Reagan's recent statement that the United States was considering military assistance to Afghan rebels.

Mr. Shahi, who asserted that 90 percent of the Afghan population opposed the Russians, added that Pakistan was not against an Afghan regime friendly with the Soviet Union. "But we are opposed to any confrontation policy" in the area, he said.

### Aquino Eager to Return To Manila for Campaign

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Benigno S. Aquino, the principal opposition figure of the Philippines, said here Friday that he hoped to return soon to Manila to manage a political campaign against President Ferdinand E. Marcos and that he would do it from a jail cell if Mr. Marcos approved.

Mr. Aquino, a former senator who served nearly eight years in prison, said that he would return to his country if Mr. Marcos granted him freedom of movement during the campaign or at least gave him access to the news media if imprisoned again. He called the coming presidential election his country's "last chance" to attain political stability.

Mr. Aquino, who technically is still under a death sentence, was released from prison last May to undergo a heart operation in the United States. He has been studying and writing at Harvard University since then.

He flew to Tokyo on Thursday night to meet with another prominent opposition leader, Salvador H. Laurel, who is considered likely to be the joint opposition's candidate for president against Mr. Marcos. The campaign period begins next week for the election on June 16.

Mr. Laurel said that the United Democratic Opposition, an amalgamation of eight anti-Marcos groups, would field a candidate if given a fair chance to campaign but would boycott the election unless certain demands were met. One of the demands was for a campaign period longer than the 55 days allotted by the government.

Mr. Aquino, who at 48 is too young by two years to be a candidate, has talked several times of returning to Manila, and his comments Friday spelled out the minimum conditions he expected from Mr. Marcos.

"Against the advice of my family and well-meaning friends, I am willing to return to Manila to serve as presidential campaign manager

## Ottawa Bar New Plan a Constitution

By Henry Giniger  
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Eight of Canada's 10 provincial premiers submitted a constitutional plan to Ottawa Wednesday that would protect their rights, but federal government promptly rejected it.

In a day in which both sought to win public opinion, the signing took place before a national television audience. The plan called for a "historic agreement" as a method of amending the constitution that would allow provinces to accept or reject changes.

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# Still Undecided Offering Aid to Guerrillas in Angola

**Juan de Onis**  
*United Press International*  
WASHINGTON — In response to a request from the administration's effort to bring the U.S. aid program to a halt, the State Department said it would not take a decision to aid UNICUB until the administration has decided on a course of action.

called for arming Mr. Savimbi to maintain guerrilla warfare against the 20,000 Cuban troops that — along with Russian assistance — helped the present regime gain power in 1976 after a civil war. Thursday's declaration by the six African states also condemned the U.S. intention to consolidate its relations with South Africa at a moment when South African forces have struck at guerrilla camps in Angola and Mozambique and when South Africa is opposing the United Nations Security Council's plan for internationally supervised elections in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is under Pretoria's military control. The African leaders stressed the "urgent need to implement this [UN] plan without delay, evasion, qualifications or modifications."

### Changing the UN Plan

This part of the declaration appeared to be a rejection of earlier proposals made by Mr. Crocker at a constitutional conference — involving South Africa and Namibian factions that it supports, as well as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) — held before elections are called. This proposal would be a major modification of the Security Council plan, which was backed by the Carter administration, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada.

The African presidents said they looked to the five Western nations "to ensure the implementation of the United Nations plan, of which they are the authors." Nigeria, the major oil-exporting power in black Africa, is in support of the six states and is expected to reinforce the demands for Namibian independence when Mr. Crocker arrives in Lagos on Saturday.

U.S. congressional leaders, who see Mr. Savimbi as a Western force against the government of the Liberation Movement (MPLA), have

at virtually every American daily newspaper, a story is not published until after it has been scrutinized by a number of editors — as many as half a dozen at a larger paper, one or two at a smaller one. Any of them can raise questions about the facts presented, but generally, editors say they rely on their experience to judge whether a story rings true.

# Award for Falsified Story Puts Focus on Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

know the source, then he is exercising his responsibility," Mr. Rosenthal said. The editors interviewed acknowledged that they gave substantial leeway to columnists, many of whom for stylistic reasons mix fact with commentary in a blend they say their readers recognize as something other than straight reporting.

### Moral Obligation

Many reporters said they had disclosed sources to editors who had asked because they trusted that the editor felt the same moral obligation not to publish the names. "I would go and tell the highest-ranking editor who needed to know," said Anthony Marro, Washington bureau chief for Newsday.

At virtually every American daily newspaper, a story is not published until after it has been scrutinized by a number of editors — as many as half a dozen at a larger paper, one or two at a smaller one. Any of them can raise questions about the facts presented, but generally, editors say they rely on their experience to judge whether a story rings true.

concrete details and anecdotes that they find convincing. Even when they are in doubt, they say, they only want enough confidential information to satisfy themselves that the story is true. In some cases, a second reporter may be assigned to check on the first reporter's work.

Most editors said that on stories of equal sensitivity, they would question a new reporter, like Miss Cooke — who came to The Post in 1979 after working as a reporter in Toledo, Ohio — much more intensely than they would a veteran reporter, with a proven record of accuracy. But they acknowledged that the veterans could go wrong, too, even when no anonymous source was involved.

### New Reporter

Everyone interviewed recalled at least one instance of a "harmless" fabricated story — a big break in a crime investigation, Mafia plans, the veteran who sold his Purple Heart, the bugging device in the martini olive — that never was exposed. But Michael J. O'Neill, the editor of the New York Daily News, said these stories did not have the effect of more serious fabrications, such as falsified scientific research.



Benjamin C. Bradford

But having a fabricated story appear on the front page of The Post and win the most respected prize in journalism is "degrading to the whole industry," Mr. Wootentick said. He and others said that because of its Watergate investigation, The Post was one of the few papers journalists read regularly and whose initiatives others followed. The journalists insisted, however, that the basic system of trust between reporter and editor would have to continue because there was no other way to work.

# Pulitzer Board Opposed Post Entry, Members Say

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — There was strong initial opposition inside the Pulitzer Prize Board when a Washington Post entry for the prestigious journalism award, a story about an 8-year-old heroin addict named Jimmy, was first considered, according to several members of the board.

But the criticism evaporated and the Post story was given the prize when Roger W. Wilkins, a member of the board, declared that he could easily find child addicts within 10 blocks of Columbia University in New York, where the board met last April 3. Mr. Wilkins is associate editor of The Washington Star.

WASHINGTON — The practice of the Pulitzer Prize Board of changing the selections of category jurors was defended Thursday by Osborn Elliott, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and a member of the board. He said the board "has the right to juggle things around a bit."

The Post, which has apologized to its readers, has launched a full investigation by its ombudsman, Bill Green, into the circumstances surrounding the preparation and publication of the article.

### Vatican Says Prague Is Harassing Priests

VATICAN CITY — Official accusations against clergymen in Czechoslovakia have become more vigorous in recent years, Vatican officials, quoting a report by the Rev. Giovanni Rulli, a Jesuit priest. "The actions against the Catholic clergy have taken on new vigor and have been punctuated by applied," Father Rulli was quoted Thursday as saying.

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# Party Study Supports Cuts, Stockman Says

**Lee Lescaze**  
*United Press International*  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has replied to a study that 20 million to 30 million people, most of them in the poverty line, are being helped by its spending cuts.

shows that the "truly needy" would not be hurt by the plan. David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Thursday the study, by the Congressional Budget Office, is welcome because it shows that most low-income families would not suffer any significant loss of spendable income.

# Ecologists to Remove Chief

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — The Sierra Club environmental group, million signatures on a petition for the removal of James Watt, secretary of the interior, charges that Mr. Watt is "sabotaging" goals supported by the American public.

Mr. Stockman said that "if you want to analyze [the study] fairly and objectively," what should be stressed is that of the 16.5 million people living with an annual income of less than 150 percent of the poverty line — \$3,410 for a family of four — 15 percent would gain under the Reagan program, 34 percent would have no change in spendable income, and 47 percent would suffer a loss of between 1 percent and 5 percent of their spendable income.

# Take 5 Beers, Then Call Me In the Morning

**United Press International**  
KINGSTON, R.I. — The old excuse about drinking for "medicinal purposes" now may be used as a reason by some middle-aged men, if the results of a new study are to be believed.

Middle-aged men who drink the equivalent of up to five beers a day have fewer nutritional inadequacies than their teetotaling counterparts, the University of Rhode Island study concluded. The study was initiated to learn more about the eating and drinking habits of middle-aged men, and the causes of overweight in the age group.

# Choice as Schweiker Aide Probed for Anti-Semitism

**By Spencer Rich**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The nomination of Warren S. Richardson, assistant secretary of health and human services, appears in jeopardy because of allegations of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Richardson denied the charges, but a spokesman said that the department was looking into them and would decide whether to withdraw the nomination. The allegations were made by Rep. Samuel Gejdenson, a Democrat from Connecticut, who died May 18, 1971, in an article by Mr. Richardson in The New York Times and Mr. Richardson's four-year stint (1969 to 1973) as general counsel of the Liberty Lobby organization.

# U.S. Vietnamese Seek Aid, Cite Ku Klux Klan Threats

**The Associated Press**  
HOUSTON — Vietnamese fishermen have asked a federal judge for protection against intimidation, harassment, threats, violence and other illegal actions by the Ku Klux Klan in a dispute over fishing rights in nearby Galveston Bay.

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# Wolf Schoenfeld, U.S. Diplomat, Dies

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — Rudolf E. Wolf Schoenfeld, a retired U.S. Foreign Service officer who had served in Guatemala and died Wednesday in New York.

of E.F. Hutton & Co. died Wednesday. He began his career with E.F. Hutton, stockbrokers and investment bankers, after receiving a master's degree from the Harvard School of Business in 1928. He was named a general partner in 1938.

# Tass Assails Efforts Of Dissident's Wife

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — Tass said Friday that the wife of imprisoned dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky is a "specialist" in anti-Soviet rhetoric, and demanded to know why she was receiving this week by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncelet and other officials.

# Shrimp Season

The lawsuit asks that federal deputies patrol the bay and that the Coast Guard be alerted to assist them if necessary. It seeks temporary and permanent injunctions against the Klan and the Seabrook-Kemah Fishermen's Coalition.

# Duvalier's Wife Given New Title

**United Press International**  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian Parliament has taken the title of first lady of the republic away from President Jean-Claude Duvalier's mother and given it to his wife, Michele.

# Resettlement Agencies Placed

The resettlement agencies placed the refugees along the coast on the date the shrimp season opens — and the date the Vietnamese say the Klan has set as a deadline for them to get out of the area.

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# OBITUARIES

**William Henry Vanderbilt**  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) — William Henry Vanderbilt, 79, a former governor of Rhode Island and a great-grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad tycoon, died at his farm here Tuesday of lung cancer.

**Paul Barnes**  
NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Paul Barnes, 80, whose diary supplied valuable information about the world of jazz music during the 1930s, died Monday. Mr. Barnes played the saxophone and clarinet with several jazz bands, including those of Louis Armstrong and King Oliver.

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# William Henry Vanderbilt

and a senior partner in 1961. When the company was incorporated in 1962, Mr. Coleman was named chairman of the board and chief executive officer. He retired as chairman in 1970.

# Norris G. Davis

AUSTIN, Texas (UPI) — Norris G. Davis, 65, the chairman of the University of Texas journalism department for 11 years, during which it became the largest in the United States, died Wednesday after a stroke.

# Paul Barnes

Mr. Perlmutter said that the Anti-Defamation League had raised objections to the nomination of David Newhall, the key personnel adviser to the secretary of health and human services, Richard S. Schweiker, and also with the White House.

# Shrimp Season

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# Resettlement Agencies Placed

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A Threat to Credibility The End of the 'Jimmy' Story

We apologize. The Washington Post, which printed Janet Cooke's false account of a meeting with an 8-year-old heroin addict called "Jimmy" and his family, was itself the victim of a hoax...

So, too, will we. In some way, it is already plain, the sheer magnitude and breathtaking gall of the deception — its size — made it harder to detect. Reporters are often challenged by their editors, grilled on elements of a story or on their construction of some event...

In fact, it will be an error and a shame if serious students and critics of the press take the "Jimmy" episode as the model of what's wrong with us or as evidence that stories are largely fabrications. The fact is that the shortcomings we in this business are continu-

ally fighting against, the shortcomings that can threaten our prized credibility and that we recognize in all their danger are far more subtle and insidious than some out-and-out made-up story.

It will also be a mistake if the disproof of the fictional "Jimmy" is taken as disproof of the existence of a hard drug problem being spread to and imposed upon very young children. And it will be another if it is used to try to discredit the various First Amendment protections that were activated and called into service when the conflict sharpened between the paper and the authorities on the question of identification of sources and the rest.

In truth, just as readers may feel maltreated by publication of the "Jimmy" tale and all the subsequent hullabaloo it created, so we at this newspaper feel at once angry, chagrined, misused ourselves, determined to continue the kind of aggressive reporting Miss Cooke's story only purported to be and determined also to maintain and honor the highest standards of straight and fair reporting. We feel, as well, something else: enormous sorrow for the burden this young woman created for herself and deep hope that she will find her way out of trouble.

All this is an analysis, not an excuse. It seems to all of us around this newspaper that warning bells of some kind should have sounded, that procedures should exist, if they don't now, for smoking out a weird and atypical hoax of this kind. You may be plenty sure that there will be lots of self-examination, that the episode will be written about and explained in The Washington Post and that more of the skepticism and heat that our colleagues traditionally bring to bear on the outside world will now be trained on our own interior workings. One of these episodes is one too many.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Pulitzer Lie

When a reputable newspaper lies, it poisons the community. Every other newspaper story becomes suspect. Anyone stung by a newspaper story feels emboldened to call it a lie. Facts are not only impugned but made impotent. And the tense constitutional debate about whether a newspaper must reveal its sources is irresponsibly polluted.

The lie — the fabricated event, the made-up quote, the fictitious source — is the nightmare of any respected newswoman. It is intolerable not only because it discredits publications but because it debases communication, and democracy.

We do not know what possessed Janet Cooke to invent an interview with an imaginary 8-year-old drug addict, "Jimmy," who aspired to grow up to be a heroin pusher in the nation's capital. Nor do we know why The Washington Post was so quick to claim the protection of the First Amendment when city authorities sought help in locating children so obviously needing help.

We do know that the apologies and embarrassments all around can be only the first steps toward reaffirming a public trust. Miss Cooke was finally and brutally correct in addressing her apology to "my newspaper, my profession, the Pulitzer board and all seekers

of the truth." And The Post was right in stating that "warning bells of some kind should have sounded, that procedures should exist ... for smoking out a weird and atypical hoax of this kind."

As residents of the same glass house, we are well aware of a newspaper's vulnerability to error and deception. The Post's examination of its procedures will instruct us all.

But it seems clear even now that one critical failure occurred the moment Miss Cooke refused to document her story for her editors. For there was an alarm in this case, a great commotion in fact from a startled police force and City Hall. And they were turned away by the newspaper because the reporter allegedly risked death if she revealed her sources and subject. Other reporters have gone to jail to protect confidential informants, and editors and publishers stand prepared to join them. But society will revoke the privilege of confidentiality if it is casually entrusted to individual reporters.

Great publications magnify beyond measure the voice of any single writer. Thus, when their editors and publishers want or need to know a source for what they print, they have to know it — and be able to assure the community or the courts that they do. Where this is not now the rule, let this sad affair at least have the good effect of making it the rule.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Police Work for El Salvador

A beam of light is finally falling on the terror and lawlessness that darkened El Salvador. Effective police work has led to the arrest of two suspects in the January murder of Jose Rodolfo Viera, the director of the nation's land reform institute, and two U.S. labor advisers, Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman.

The arrest, however, only adds a new point to the question of why progress has been so slow on a whole list of comparable killings in El Salvador. Except for the prominence of the victims, the deaths of Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman were grimly typical of thousands attributed to right-wing "death squads."

Of the 8,000 people slain in 1980, many were undoubtedly victims of left-wing guerrillas. But most of the slaughter is credibly attributed to government security forces and the "death squads," which the ruling junta has been unable or unwilling to control. A year after the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero, that case remains unsolved. So does

the ambush killing of six leaders of the umbrella opposition front. Nor have there been any arrests in the murder last December of three American nuns and a lay missionary.

U.S. concern should go beyond the Salvadorans' inattention to outrage, or the fact that this violence betrays whatever chance there is for the survival of the U.S.-backed junta. Four months ago, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to El Salvador supplied Washington with a list of wealthy Salvadoran exiles in Florida who are believed to be bankrolling the death squads. The arrest of one of the murder suspects in Miami raises anew the question whether some of these killings are being planned and financed on United States soil.

A full-scale inquiry is surely in order to determine whether the laws of asylum are being flouted. The Reagan administration would enhance not only the national interest but also national honor if it moved evenhandedly against terrorists of the right and left.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 18, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — An earthquake disaster, the proportions of which are still unknown, befell San Francisco today, when, at about 5 a.m., the city was shaken by tremendous convulsions. The first slight tremors were enough to send the frightened populace into the streets half-clad, and then came a shock that toppled buildings over in the business district, hurled scores of brick tenements to the ground and sank some streets from four to 10 feet. The waters from the bay rushed in like a tidal wave, snatching hapless victims as it receded, and then came fire, blazing up among the ruins in the lower part of the city, fed by leaking gas mains. Four hundred bodies have already been found.

Fifty Years Ago April 18, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Why silver has become so much cheaper, declining very rapidly in recent months, is a question occupying the minds of many financiers and economists. There has been tense propaganda in the interests of the producers of silver. The average mind has become somewhat confused over the controversy on the causes and possible cure of the depreciation of this metal. In fact, it is a process that has extended already over something like four centuries. The elder generation of U.S. voters still remember the struggle for and against the double monetary standard in the United States. The importance of the fall of silver has been greatly exaggerated."



I Don't Know About Foreign Aid — in Some of Those Countries, Life Is Cheap.

Shostakovich Evens the Score

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The saga has ended and the legend has withered away. The story of the most prestigious Soviet dynasty of music and the arts has come to an abrupt stop.

Maxim Shostakovich, 42, one of the most popular contemporary orchestra conductors and his son, Dmitri, 19, a piano virtuoso, defected to the West during a concert tour in West Germany. Maxim is the son and Dmitri is the grandson of Dmitri Shostakovich, the great Soviet composer, and one of the best that Russia has offered to the world.

The Shostakoviches are reported under way to the United States, where they will enter as political refugees.

The West was impressed by the decision of the two men, but musical and political circles in Moscow were profoundly shocked. The effects of this shock will long be felt and in many ways.

Debate Closed

Maxim Shostakovich's flight to the West closes the difficult situation that first-rate musicians such as Matias Rostropovich and Rudolf Barshai left the Soviet Union. Many other virtuosos, from Vladimir Ashkenazy in 1963 to Gidon Kramer in 1981 also preferred to breathe the free beyond the borders of this strange world, as did writers such as Andrei Staiavski and Vassil Axionov and literary giants like Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Alexander Zinoviev, who were forced to go to the West.

This one-way hemorrhage has emptied Soviet culture of its greatest creators or interpreters. The situation is similar in other Eastern European countries, such as Czechoslovakia, which has earned the name of "Intellectual Biafra."

There are no normal ways to escape the Soviet Union. The nation's frontiers are among the best guarded in the world. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's recent denunciation of the "prison wall" of Berlin got an immediate reply from Tass, which said that the wall was a symbol of the peaceful labors of the entire socialist community.

The Elite

"Voting with your feet," or emigration — a slogan invented by Lenin — can be achieved, therefore, only during an official mission in the West. But the only Soviet citizens allowed to travel in the West are members of the elite, those who enjoy a maximum of privileges at home, thus adding additional value to any defection.

"If they want to prevent artists from escaping, they would have to carry us in cages," ballet dancer Leonid Kozlov declared when he chose to remain in the United States. Since that solution appeared a little extreme, Moscow preferred — in 1979, a vintage year for defections — to simply cancel the U.S. tour of the Soviet Philharmonic Orchestra as well as that of the Sovremennik Theater in Sweden after Western impresarios refused to guarantee that there would be no defections.

"How long will the people of the Soviet Union be able to continue living like this," Mr. Rostropovich has asked. Now director of the Washington Philharmonic Orchestra, he just learned that his only sister, Veronica, a violinist in the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra has not been allowed to go to Britain with her group.

According to Mr. Rostropovich's sister, "It is the deputy min-

ister of culture himself, Vassili Kukharshi, who told me that I could no longer leave the Soviet Union because I am the sister of Matiaslav."

The situation is best summed up in Eastern Europe through what is now an old joke: "Question: What is a Soviet quartet? Answer: It is the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra after a tour in the West."

All this, and the posthumous testimony of Dmitri Shostakovich, are clear evidence of the price that Soviet artists must pay to go on living in their country. The composer's son refused to pay that price and chose to spare his son from one day having to pay it.

The great composer Dmitri Shostakovich died a slave. His testimony rendered him some of the freedom he sought, but only after his death. His son and grandson chose to be free while still alive.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

The Namibian Test For U.S. Diplomacy

By Flora Lewis

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The impression has spread around black Africa, prematurely, that the Reagan administration has tilted the United States toward indulgence of South Africa's status quo demands, both on its own territory and for continued control of Namibia.

It was the prime concern when a group of government and press officials here met to discuss their views with me, and it comes up constantly in conversations. No doubt, there are active Soviet supporters around the continent seeking to spread this view.

But it is a clear example of how foolish it is to attribute troubles of the United States everywhere to Communist machinations. People who aren't paying much attention to the situation in Poland or Asia are very well informed from Washington on statements by the Reagan team, both before and after the inauguration, which suggest the United States is in fact backing away from the United Nations' plan for Namibia and has become friendlier to South Africa.

Out of Power

They remember that it was the same segment of American opinion, then out of power, which argued two years ago for support of a white-imposed Rhodesian settlement with Bishop Muzorewa as the token of black participation. These Republicans were against the negotiations that led to black majority rule.

Now, Rhodesia has become Zimbabwe, with its own troubles, but almost miraculously without spreading Soviet involvement. On the contrary, negotiated independence and predominantly black government have served to block Moscow's ambitions in Zimbabwe. Of all African countries, the Ivory Coast is one whose leadership is most eager to see the United States rebuff East bloc influence in Africa.

The dispatch of U.S. special forces training teams to neighboring Liberia was welcomed here, even though it's widely known that the gesture can hardly ease the country's travail under an utterly incompetent military regime.

The first requirement for African development in Abidjan is stability. It wouldn't have been surprising to hear Ivoirians deplore what might seem like U.S. endorsement of a brutal coup, providing that the new rulers reject flirtation with pro-Communist regimes.

But the reaction here was relief to see the United States accept some responsibility for trying to limit the damage in Liberia. The Ivory Coast is not one of the places where an American hears tirades against U.S. "neo-colonialism."

Nevertheless, insistence on genuine independence for Namibia is beyond question. It is now the test of U.S. intentions in Africa generally, and no amount of revision against Communism will reconcile

Africans if the United States tests.

The argument is practical as well as moral and political. Doubt Assistant Secretary Chester Crocker has heard and over as he toured the neighboring Namibia and Africa, and he'll probably just as strongly from Europeans he will consult in London.

SWAPO, the rebel group based in Angola that is South African control of Namibia is indeed supplied with a support by the Russians' agreement on international supervised elections is not out, it will surely get more movement's ties to Moscow increased. Therefore, it is a Western and most interests to speed a settlement.

The magic diplomatic now is that the settlement "internationally acceptable" Crocker has been advanced proposal that negotiations for constitutional guarantees for a minority before independent elections would ease accept South Africa and make it a smoother.

This idea isn't rejected hand, but in the current circumstances, it is meeting deal of skepticism. The question is whether it means SWAPO on an equal footing current governing parties block. Namibia's capital United Nations has already SWAPO, and the countries won't go back on U.S. assurance that its States will in no case previous support for the backed agreement could better hearing for the effective form of prior guarantee the long run, an imb Namibia will need to continue cooperation with S. Africa, and both SWAPO and baring countries know this.

This awareness is the UN special commission against blanket sanctions Africa, on the crucial sanctions would also neighbors too much.

The Key

But U.S. insistence that move quickly after conditions is seen throughout the key to a peaceful and tory solution.

It is quite true of many South Africans fear the rest of Africa focus its attention on the apartheid. The question whether other countries sit the racist regime, much hope can be sustained continuing diplomacy and ton versus war.

The United States, as well troubled, developing, national stability, and U.S. won't be served by encroaching to drag the feet.

©1981, The New York Times.

Reagan's Choice

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Gun control is probably the most hopeless cause in U.S. politics.

Countering street violence, on the other hand, is a matter of growing concern to millions of liberals and conservatives alike. Just Thursday, Attorney General William French Smith's Task Force on Violent Crime held its first meeting.

In this apparent contradiction lies a chance — admittedly slim — that President Reagan might make a substantial contribution to the safety of Americans without sacrificing his long-held opposition to gun control.

Nobody should expect Mr. Reagan to reverse that opposition because he has himself become a handgun victim. No doubt his is a sincere view, and neither politician nor personally is he likely to put himself in the position of altering his principles because of his own injury, when he had not done so because of injuries to others.

But Mr. Reagan's close brush with death, and that of the three others who were wounded by the same gunman, may have made a crucial difference on Capitol Hill. Because that episode was part of a rising toll of handgun violence, some members of Congress who have opposed, and still oppose, "gun control" now say guardedly that they might be willing to support a limited "anti-violence" bill in certain circumstances.

Chief among those circumstances is some assurance that Mr. Reagan will not, as one senator put it, "cut our legs off." Equally important is the bill itself, since nothing that can be construed as a general attack on gun ownership, or even as a "foot in the door" toward that purpose, would have a chance.

Thus, a narrowly focused measure being prepared by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would provide only for:

• A ban on the manufacture, sale or importation of cheap handguns like that used to shoot Mr. Reagan, often called "Saturday Night Specials."

• A 21-day waiting period before a buyer of another type of handgun could take possession of the weapon.

• A ban on the sale of handguns in pawnshops, and a limit of two or three handguns per buyer per year.

Some liberals will argue that this is not enough gun control; the National Rifle Association no doubt will consider it a "foot in the door" to further legislation. And Congress is more likely to vote stiffer penalties for the use of handguns in the commission of a crime — Mr. Reagan's preference in the past.

Such laws, while they would deter some handgun violence, wouldn't affect crimes of passion or those committed by mentally disturbed persons. They also tend to further overcrowd the nation's already jam-packed prisons, turning them more than ever into "schools" of crime and violence.

A "Saturday Night Special" bill like that outlined above would limit the easy availability of cheap handguns (John Hinckley Jr. apparently was able to buy six such pistols in the recent past) and thus might have substantial effect on violence in the streets — where these weapons are most used.

The bill would not attack what many Americans regard as the constitutional right to bear arms. Nor would it interfere with any sporting practices, or prevent any one save criminals and disturbed persons from buying a handgun for legitimate purposes, or force anyone to register his or her weapons.

The 21-day waiting period would permit police to find out if a

gun buyer has a record of violence or mental instability.

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Letters

Foe of Qadhafi

William Safire's "Qadhafi in Chad" (IHT, March 6) was an interesting and enlightening forewarning of the possible dangers the Libyan despot could likely present in the near future. To be sure Moslem Qadhafi has already fomented sedition in and division among the Western nations. His efforts to destabilize Britain and Italy stand out as an excellent example. Neither should

one overlook his obsequious alliance with the Soviet Union, his hostile aggressive stance toward the pro-Western Arab states, his unabashed support for the leftist terrorists in El Salvador and the blatant usurpation of Chad. This long record of misdeeds leaves no doubt that this man is little more than an international thug with nothing but the deepest contempt for good order and peace.

HERON W. PARKER New York.

Herald Tribune masthead and staff list including John Hay Whitney, Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Lee W. Haberer, Philip M. Folsie, Walter N. Wells, Robert E. McCabe, Stephen Klaidman, Roland Ploner, René Bondy, Francis Dumas, Richard H. Morgan.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Weekend

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muel Beckett in e 'Age of Godot'

Arthur Holmberg BRIDGE, Mass. — "Not unduly... Samuel Beckett to an... Tandy. The actress had cabled... from New York shortly before... she dashed through the drama... at the clip the author had indi... in the audience would catch the... on audience's nerves is Beck...



Man alone: Scene from Berlin production of Beckett's 'Krapp's Last Tape.'

jective. Although the theme of his work never varies — his plays always stare fixedly into the empty center of human existence — his years become more and more dazzling. Beckett is a minimalist. He has ruthlessly stripped away all externals from the stage in order to discover drama in the undramatic. He has made his language more and more sparing in order to discover poetry in the prosaic. In terms of economy, the quintessential Beckett play is "Breath," which lasts only a few seconds and consists only of sounds — a single cry and breathing in and out, but structured in such a way as to present an aural metaphor for the brevity of the human life cycle beginning with a pinking wail and ending, not with a death rattle but a sigh of relief.



Samuel Beckett, in caricature and in life, the man who captured the spirit of the postwar age.

premiere, "is an organ of emission. Nothing can control what comes out of it. Not your mind. Not your heart. Nothing." Beckett's interest in technique has led him to experiment with all forms of dramatic expression. He has written scripts for radio, television and film. He always exploits the specific potentiality of each medium fully. For example, "Cascando," a radio play, cannot be done any other way since the nature of the writing depends on the absence of images. In contrast, a new work written for Stuttgart television (to be aired next June) has no dialogue whatsoever. It is a dramatic interplay of

color, movement and sound. Beckett himself has directed many of his plays to great effect, including a recent and memorable "Happy Days" in London with Billie Whitelaw and what some critics consider the definitive "Waiting for Godot" in Berlin. Although Beckett is most widely known for his plays, his career has encompassed virtually all modes of literature: poetry, novels, short stories and critical studies. His most recent novel in French, "Mal vu, Mal dit" was published on April 1 by Les Editions de Minuit. "Company," which appeared last year, is the author's latest and, for many, his finest novel in English. A man lying on his back in pitch darkness imagines that he hears a voice talking to him — the company of the title. But by the end, silence conquers all, and the nameless, faceless anti-hero remains as he was in the beginning, as he is and always shall be. Alone. Although the book has the usual dosage of sardonic humor and bitter despair, it strikes a new note of lyricism and tenderness, and in it Beckett gives us a series of vignettes more autobiographical than he has ever granted us before.

ty of Beckett's style is rhythm. The cadences of his sentences are unforgettable. Nowhere is this more apparent than in "Rockaby" (see article at right) which will also be presented at the Festival d'Automne in Paris. The play is a duet between an old woman and her own voice as she rocks herself to death — a forlorn icon of absolute human isolation. Once again, Beckett juxtaposes images of the womb and the tomb. Instead of waiting for Godot, rocking has now become the central metaphor for human life. The old theme of the existential quest remains, but Beckett's language has never been either more humble or more beautiful. Almost every word is a simple Anglo-Saxon monosyllable, but they create an hallucinatory incantation which is both a lullaby and a dirge. "Performing Beckett," remarked Estelle Parsons, the Academy Award-winning American actress, "was one of the great joys of my professional life. Along with Shakespeare, he presents an actor with all possible difficulties and all possible rewards." Winnie in "Happy Days" keeps mumbling to herself half-forgotten lines of great poetry that surface in her mind. She thanks God for the classics because, even in a tattered state, they "help one through the day."

Debut of Beckett's 'Rockaby'

by John C. Given

BUFFALO, New York — When a college professor here began planning a 75th birthday celebration of the work of Samuel Beckett, he wrote the Nobel Prize-winning playwright for suggestions on which work should be featured. He got a new play. The 15-minute work written just for the occasion was the biggest thing to hit Buffalo's theater district since the days when the Barrymores were a regular attraction. British actress Billie Whitelaw, a guest artist with London's Royal Shakespeare Company, was the star and only actor in "Rockaby" when it premiered at the Center Theater at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY-Buffalo) on April 8. The audience was sprinkled with critics and Beckett fans from across the country. "It's like the whole of human life compressed into 15 minutes — like putting a battleship into a bottle," said Martin Eselen, a Stanford University drama professor who once headed the radio drama section of the British Broadcasting Corp. "I found it a very full piece," said Mel Gussow, drama critic for The New York Times. "As far as I'm concerned, it's a very important event — not just because it's Beckett, but because it's interesting." Miss Whitelaw opened the program by reading "Enough," a short story by the Irish writer. After intermission, "Rockaby" brought Miss Whitelaw center-stage, spotlighted in a rocking chair and dressed in sequins — her "best black dress." Most of the dialogue came from a tape played behind her in the darkness. Director Alan Schneider, who began his association with Beckett by directing the first American production of "Waiting for Godot" in 1956, calls "Rockaby" a "theatrical poem." Dan Labelle, of the Cayuga Community College drama department, was beaming. Labelle, who met the reclusive playwright through Schneider a couple of years ago, started out trying to find a way to incorporate documentary filmmaking into plans of SUNY's Committee on the Arts. Urged on by Beckett's agent, Labelle wrote and asked the playwright to select one play to be featured and filmed in honor of his 75th birthday on April 13. "Rockaby" arrived in the mail last June. Cinematographer D.A. Pennebaker, whose "Memento Pop" was a model for later pop music festival films, recorded the occasion. Beckett remained in Paris, though Miss Whitelaw and Schneider say they consulted him via telephone during rehearsals. Miss Whitelaw had an easy explanation for how Buffalo theatergoers lucked out: "As long as it's done well, and the way [Beckett] wants it, I don't think he'd [care] if it were put on in somebody's backyard."

re's No Soft-Peddle to Bonn's Spring Bike Campaign

by Helen Lion

N — A clerk in Cologne has been riding for 30 years. Allen Greenberg, American diplomat here, discovered it only lately — but now does it every Yella Puez indulges four times a week, summer and winter. There is a reason that I am about to be selected as the best player. Bobby Fischer who took a copy of swimmers when he was riding on roads clear of cars, bikes, dogs — and other bicycles. They are definitely different. Most riders do it in droves — preloved by friends or family (and/or dog). These balmy weekends, many of silent cyclists wind their way many rivers, flatlands and forests most religious zeal. And the brave ones, who ride daily to and from work, rush-hour traffic with the aplomb of men — as opposed with equal aplomb to the annoyance of impatient automobile driver. Far has bicycle riding become in that some 4.5 million "steel horses" in 1980 alone. Already a record 40 million of 60 million own bikes. Gasoline prices, the most recent of which took place this April 11, rubbing their hands, expecting a 50 percent increase in the bicycle-buying spree. A bike salesman claims this spring's already doubled last season's. Britain may not be equally bike-crazy. In 1979, when 1.5 million bikes were sold, there has been a slight decline in sales, to the British Cycling Association, attributes the drop to the state of the bike riding in France steadily grows. The French Chambre Syndicale sports that France produces 2.3 million bikes a year — as opposed to 981,000 in the country boasts 17 million bikes more than twice as many as in 1960. Cyclist Federation says 1.7 million



The forefather of today's bicycle, the wooden 'draisine' had no pedals!

cyclists there were registered in 1979, an increase of 85,000 over the year before. A little more than a year ago, bicycle buffs in Bonn organized themselves into a branch of the national German Bicycle Clubs (ADFC). Members meet to exchange travel tips, pedal in mass outings to nearby sites (or to more distant destinations, with the help of the German Bundesbahn) or listen to talks on how to fix broken bicycle parts. Recently, the ADFC called on the citizens of Bonn to switch from cars to bikes this spring. The response was enormous. Young and old hauled out, dusted and saddled their old "Draisies" (wire donkey). "In this way we can pull a fast one on the oil sheiks, keep our pockets from emptying and our waistlines from spreading," said one spy sportsman. As for needing more time to get to work — thus reducing time at home — one two-

wheeled commuter claims: "When I ride, I've already done my sport for the day and when I get home, I don't leave my family to play tennis or football." "It's like taking a microscope," another commuter said. "From my bicycle vantage point, I suddenly see things I never saw before. And," he adds, "no parking problems." After an international cyclist convention in Hamburg last year, a number of municipalities added a bicycle planner to their payrolls. In Bonn, this man is a passionate young cyclist who tests street traffic safety by pedaling along city roads himself. A network of some 60 kilometers of bicycle paths has been hewn out in the capital, with more planned. This year alone, 24 kilometers worth will be built — at a cost of 11 million Deutsche marks. The Bonn branch of the ADFC has proposed to a number of institutions, among them the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to prepare individual bicycle path maps to facilitate decisions by employees to come to work with the silent, muscle-building, fat-reducing, unpolluting (the Germans call it "umweltfreundlich" — environment-friendly) vehicle. Another mass incentive to pedal is a current six-part, prime-time television series called "Tour de Ruhr," in which a sextet of family and friends sets out on a bicycle trip of the Ruhr district to discover sights and, incidentally, interpersonal entanglements, which otherwise they would not have experienced. "If not for the invention of the bicycle, we would not have the automobile. Our knowledge of the pneumatic principle, steering and ball bearings all derive from it," says Gerd Volke, owner of the largest private collection of historical vehicles in Duesseldorf and co-author of a definitive history of the bicycle. Volke's pride and joy is an original "draisine" named for its inventor Baron Carl Friedrich Ludwig Christian Drais von Sauerbrunn from the State of Baden. The grandfather of today's bicycle, the draisine was made entirely of wood and had no pedals — its

users had to run with it! On Dec. 22, 1812, the Badische Magazin reported that Baron von Drais had demonstrated his "mechanical wagon" to Czar Alexander I. According to the report, it gave the czar such "pleasure" that he gave the baron a valuable diamond ring. The czar also suggested that Drais show his "wagon without horses" to the delegates at a congress in Vienna. Many curious folks ogled the wagon in the Austrian capital — but Drais did not sell a single machine. Struck with the disease of many a great inventor — deep disappointment — he returned home to apply for a patent — which was promptly refused. There have been many variations on the draisine; one that moved on ice and snow was invented in 1869 by the American James Bray. Some 15 years later, the Brussels engineer Coorman dreamed up an amphibious 3-wheeler. And there is the 12-seater (six connected tandems) and the "sociable" where friends can sit next to one another, pedaling between two huge wheels and a small front wheel. A variety of types can be seen currently in a show of historical and modern bicycles entitled, "Via Bike into the Future" at Duesseldorf's Volk und Wirtschaft Museum. The exhibition is attracting crowds of adults and children, who are permitted to make on-the-spot tryouts of the non-historical vehicles. "We get anywhere from 8 to 16 school groups a day," says the museum director. Chief eye-catchers here are the early folding bikes, bug-wheeled creatures that look like they belong in circus-balancing acts (known as the "kangaroo" in England), tentlike all-weather bikes (safe from rain but susceptible to side winds), the "derailer cri" aluminum bike and, for this Year of the Handicapped, a bicycle that is hand-propelled. "Via Bike into the Future" will be at the Volk und Wirtschaft Museum, Ehrenhof 2, Duesseldorf, until April 20 and at the Buergerhalle in the city of Hagen, April 28-June 9.

It's Toonik Tyme



Anonymous Eskimo whalebone carvings have faces in ivory, stone and bone.

by Jeffrey Robinson

ROBISHER BAY, Northwest Territories, Canada — It's Toonik Tyme. That's the Eskimo equivalent of Carnival, a festival where the elders can remind the youngsters how rich their heritage is. It all began a few years ago when some people here became concerned that many young Eskimos didn't know anything about their own culture. Life in the North these days is not what it once was. Teen-agers live in homes, drive cars and snowmobiles. Many of them cannot ice-fish, some of them have never been hunting, and a lot of them couldn't build an igloo to save their lives. So Toonik Tyme is a series of contests, races, ceremonies, parades, a time of igloo building, hunting, fishing — and Canadian Broadcasting Corp. radio lessons on Eskimo legends. There are also banquets, complete with feasts of seal, caribou and walrus. You sit on the floor with your Eskimo hosts and eat the meat which comes raw and frozen like a popsicle, boiled or grilled. When you politely tell them something like, "delicious," they know damn well you're lying because they have seen non-Eskimos try to eat that stuff before. It takes a lot of getting used to. The village itself is still white with snow and will be for another two months, when the bay will eventually melt and the once-a-year ship will arrive with supplies. It's light now for a large portion of the day, although before too long it will be winter again, with as many as 21 hours of daily darkness. Until then, you must walk around wearing sunglasses because the

glare is so intense. And everything is frozen. Doors. Cars. Your feet. In case there is any doubt, Toonik Tyme doesn't get crowds the way Rio does for its Carnival. In fact the moment a new face appears, the CBC broadcasters shove a microphone toward it. Everyone becomes a star immediately. The main tourist rush won't happen until June, when charter flights bring people up for midnight sunbathing. They snap their pictures, buy their souvenirs and get back to Toronto in time for the Sunday doubleheader. Very few Canadians know that Toonik Tyme exists. Robisher Bay can't afford a Madison Avenue ad agency to put it on the beautiful people's calendar. Then too, ice fishing is not the world's most exciting spectator sport. Yet everyone here agrees that Toonik Tyme is a success. The Eskimos remind themselves they have reason to be proud. This year Toonik Tyme happens on Easter weekend. In off-festival hours (the rest of the year) there isn't much to do. You can hunt around for some fine Eskimo whalebone or another sculpture. Or you can watch television live from Atlanta, Georgia, which someone has figured out how to steal off a satellite. There are a couple of hotels, a few restaurants, several clubby bars and a bangout called "T-L." It's the "in" snack bar. It's also the only snack bar. The menu features chescheburgers, malteds, french fries and ham 'n' eggs. The floor show is the latest pinball machines. In addition to all of that, "T.T." happens to be the best spot perhaps in the entire Northwest Territory to disprove the rumor that it is impossible to sell ice cream to Eskimos.





# Art market

## The Mid-19th-Century Furniture Can't Compete With Art Deco

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Art Deco furniture has never had it so good. Meanwhile, mid-19th-century furniture continues to be virtually ignored. Within three days, two held at Drouot provided striking evidence of this paradoxical state of affairs. The contrast is all the more astonishing as the Deco furniture sold on April 16 by the assistance of the auctioneer of the Ecole Marcelline was good but by no means remarkable. An armchair designed by Gaudin, for example, with a scalloped back was a pleasing but thin adaptation of a well-known mid-century model. It was remarkably well priced at 16,570 francs.

It was a deep sofa in Macassar ebony veneer resting on stumpy bronze legs made by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann slightly disappointed Marcelline when it was knocked down at 67,570 francs. This merely shows that we now take for granted the huge prices so easily paid for Art Deco furniture.

The most telling sign perhaps of the growing success encountered by the aesthetics of the 1920s is the unexpected interest aroused by a style that could be characterized as Second Generation Art Deco — meaning the furniture made in the early 1940s.

This was represented in the sale by some typical pieces carrying the mark of the cabinet-maker Rollin — no ornament whatever, purely abstract volumes, very well constructed. Their appeal lies chiefly in their high-quality veneer. That did not prevent a pair of banal bookcases from going up to 9,190 francs, three times

what they would have fetched a couple of years ago.

Another indication of the strongly entrenched position of Art Deco design is that high prices are no longer confined to signed (or identifiable) pieces. A striking example was a tubular structure of a dining table lacking its glass top that went up to 12,535 francs.

That makes the continuing lack of interest in top-quality furniture of the latter half of the 19th century all the more surprising. At an auction conducted on April 13 by Paul Pecheteau, only a handful of professionals took notice of two extraordinary pieces of furniture obviously designed in the early years of the Napoleon III period. These were two small occasional tables made "en suite."

The combination of ebonized wood, gray

"galuchat" (leather) insets and Boulle-type tin inlay gave them a sober elegance. The scrolling design based on the repertoire of the Louis XIV period, the harmony in black, pearl gray and silver metal added to the technical perfection that made those two tables masterpieces of the highest order.

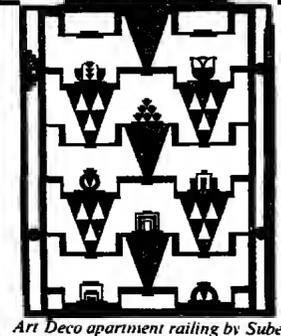
If 18th-century pieces of a corresponding caliber were offered, they would sell together for anywhere between 800,000 and 1,500,000 francs. These two went up to 151,120 francs, a huge price as the market stands but a low one for museum pieces that would not be overlooked in any other category.

The same sale included a large galuchat casket with Rococo silver applications on all sides and putó flanking its corners, again, a highly original 19th-century creation. A signature on the lock — "Giraudon" — was not

even mentioned by the expert Jean-Pierre Camard.

This would be unthinkable concerning pieces of the 18th century — or the 20th century, for that matter. The casket was knocked down at 11,980 francs. This, again, is a superlatively good example of 19th-century fine art. It will probably end up in a museum some day.

Right at the bottom of the price ladder, the disregard continues. In that same sale was a giltwood chair with a highly original design of the 1860s. True, single chairs are not normally sought after. But the model of this one was absolutely remarkable, thereby deserving attention. Yet the price was almost a joke — 408 francs. No such accident would ever befall either 18th-century or Art Deco pieces of comparable interest.



Art Deco apartment railing by Sube.

## Cappiello's Graphic Showmanship

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Cappiello turned up in Paris in 1902 and went to call on a compatriot from his native Livorno (known as aghorn in English thanks to the good British sailors of former centuries who use for funny foreign words). The comrade Giacomo Puccini.

"Should I do to make myself known?"

"Yes," said Puccini.

Who took out his pencils and did a sketch sitting at an upright piano with his feet in the air. The drawing appeared hereafter in Le Rire, a popular comic and drew immediate interest — not thanks to Puccini. Cappiello had an knack of turning any profile or gesture into an arabesque, a gift he exploited in his society and theater profiles and in his drawings.

Now at the Grand Palais (to June 29) Cappiello's career from his earliest of familiar figures in Livorno to the advertising posters.

Bernhardt was a frequent Cappiello represented with a profile somewhat like the Jiminy Cricket. The spirit of understood by Sarah Bernhardt (or Sully, shown in the role of Oedipus), the actor to bray, bellow and bleat. The recordings attest to this (Moumet's the bull, Sarah the goat), and Cappiello's drawings evoke it by suggesting the animal.

At the end of Sarah Bernhardt's career, she drew her with her back to the camera over the shoulder of a young who was shown in profile. When she appeared in a morning paper, Cappiello rang. It was Bernhardt: "I was you," she said, "but we are through." drawings show an old and puffy Oe and an elegant and weary Marcel The Proust drawing was done in the

course of a conversation with Cappiello's daughter-in-law in 1938.

"My father-in-law did not talk with the same ease that he drew," she recalled. "So when I said: 'Oh! You know Proust! Do tell me what he was like?' He dashed off this sketch and gave it to me."

Cappiello was finally a great innovator in advertising, although his first attempts were fairly conventional, showing elegant ladies gazing ecstatically at various forms of merchandise. But in 1904 his keen sense of graphic showmanship found its proper form. An ad should not harmonize with its surroundings, he said. We all know that today and are in fact



1910 Cappiello lithograph in color.

rather wary of much of Cappiello's progeny in contemporary advertising.

But his own work is brilliant and amusing — and not only because it has some sort of period charm. When OXO is advertised by an apologetic tomato that stares at one through the letters of the brand name or when a mustard plaster's virtues are proclaimed by a dancing green man spewing flames, one can only admire the easy talent that conceived these shapes and colors.

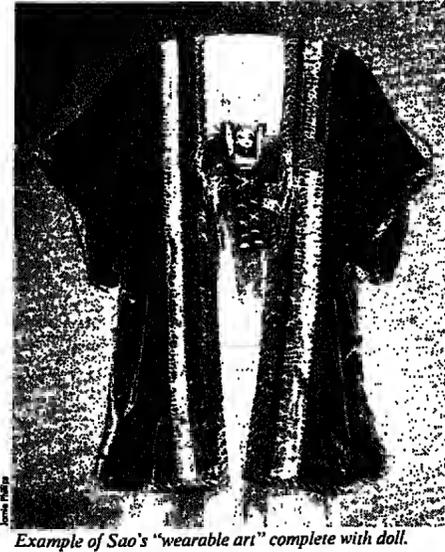
Another native of Livorno turned up in Paris four years after Cappiello. Amedeo Modigliani's career did not run as smoothly by any means; he died in 1920 at the age of 35 after a brief, difficult and tragic life. The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 28) has assembled 100 paintings, 120 drawings and seven sculptures along with a few documents, making this show the most important retrospective ever devoted to this artist.

Modigliani's style is so obviously recognizable that one is tempted to think he somehow fitted all his models into a preconceived pattern. This turns out to be quite untrue, and one of the striking things, when one sees so many of his paintings assembled, is the way in which the personalities of his various subjects are directly apparent. Given the relatively homogeneous style, one is struck by the diversity.

The catalogue includes a document that is remarkable in several respects — an essay by Jeanne Modigliani that attempts to dispel various legends born in the fertile brains of those who wrote about the artist. It represents the results of a daughter's search into her own family background and her coming to terms with a sometimes burdensome heritage.

Modigliani's career coincides with one of the most effervescent periods of Western painting, though he did not fit into any of its movements. He was in a class by himself and took from his contemporaries only the formal freedom that the spirit of experiment had made into an obvious attribute of art.

## Galleries in Paris



Example of Sao's "wearable art" complete with doll.

PARIS — Two galleries near Beaubourg are showing artists who work in and with space.

The first, Yvon Lambert, on 5 rue du Grenier Saint-Lazare, has two shows running until May 5: The American Richard Tuttle's latest works are small wall-sculptures, collages of wood and paper in bright colors. Like his wall-drawings, they have an inimitable quality of airiness, but also a force that reminds one of Schwitters.

Bernard Joubert's installation is composed of subtly colored canvas angle pieces glued on the walls. Joubert's interest lies in the interaction of his work and its space.

The Gallery Gillespie-Laage-Salomon, 24 rue Beaubourg, is showing (to May 2) three-dimensional works by seven American Artists. Among them, Richard Artschwager is the best known in France. His favorite materials include hammered aluminum, paint on formica, glass inclusions and metal molded around stone blocks.

Since the 1970s, Joel Shapiro has been trying to diverge from the purity of minimalism but with abstract geometric forms. His themes are bridges, animals, tables and wood constructions cast in bronze. His small-scale work gives a new perception of our life-space.

In the Centre Georges Pompidou, the huge dirigible ("Aeromodelle") of Panamarenko stands immobilized as if in a dream (until May 4). This poetic flying machine gives an impression of ephemerality that, paradoxically, is difficult to forget.

At the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, one must not miss A.R.C., the contemporary section of the museum showing Malval and Michele Zaza (to May 15).

Zaza's blue mystery photographs, hung asymmetrically, show an old man, a clock beside him, an open door through which one can see people and objects that belong to events of the past or future. This Italian's study of time has a strong parapsychological presence as well as aesthetic quality.

Just before Malval's death last summer, the French painter and rock addict did some paintings at the Centre Culturel de Creteil in

front of a group of young admirers. Visually stunning, they are abstract paintings smeared with beads and filled with strong brush strokes. They reflect an euphoric state of mind.

Documents, photographs, Malval's last text — a strong piece of punk poetry — and rock music make this show a moving trip.

Until April 30, the Goethe Institut, 17 avenue d'Iena, is showing posters, postcards, books and objects by Klaus Staack, the German artist. For two decades, this former lawyer has been denouncing his country's political, economical, social and racial hypocrisy in his art. His work, close to the Russian avant-garde of the 1920s, is aimed at the establishment and underscores the internal conflict of a West Germany torn between prosperity and terrorism.

For the first time in Paris, the Portuguese artist Sao will show her costumelike "wearable art" at the American Center on boulevard Raspail (April 22-May 15) and at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 51 rue d'Iena (April 24-May 14).

Sao (whose real name is Maria da Conceicao) creates gowns like "Air," a chiffon dress with ruffles with a small doll attached to it, or "Body Suit," a knitted body "sculpture" with two purposes: to wear and display on the wall. Sao mastered lacemaking, embroidery and crocheting at a convent and later began creating tapestries. Seven years ago she settled in Washington, D.C., where her clothes are shown in museums — not in haute couture shows.

— Xiane Germain

## Reality According to Ger van Elk

by Jules B. Farber

OTTERRDAM — At the 1980 Venice Biennale, the Netherlands had only one entry: the Amsterdam artist Ger van Elk. His work filled the Dutch stand and was unanimously rated among the best.

His exhibition, revised and broadened in content to the Kunsthal in Basel and the Centre Pompidou in Paris, opened in Rotterdam's Boymans van Bussum Museum here (through May 31).

in 1965 with the use of color transparency projections, painted-over photographs and films as supplementary forms of expression to his unorthodox canvases and graphics.

The solidly-built artist with long, shaggy hair wears dark clothes and rimless glasses. He is an extrovert and very much part of his own works. In the triangular-shaped painted photograph, "C'est Moi Qui Fait La Musique," it is Van Elk himself who is seated at the piano that buckles under. In others, he balances poles, juggles objects, smokes and paints.

Van Elk's world is one of ironically distorted reality that is amusingly provocative. "The

Wim Beeren, the Boymans director who wrote the catalogue for the show, said: "[Van Elk] recognized the existence of reality at the very least in that he sees it as capable of being manipulated. Art is for him the means not only of making reality recognizable, but also of influencing it and causing it to change its form and expression."

"His works of art are never so abstract as to be completely outside collectively experienced reality. Nor are they ever so realistic as to fail to take account of abstraction in art as a recognizable factor in itself. Ger van Elk is the dupe of neither reality nor art."

Van Elk continues to make statements about the clichés of our society. By applying paint to color photographs, he takes everyday situations and people (often of himself via a delayed shutter setting) and turns snapshots into intriguing confrontations. He eliminates a figure from a group looking with great intensity at an empty chair. He rolls up, carpetlike, a California landscape in a canvas owned by the Centre Pompidou or creates a pastel sculpture of a Dutch river that looks like a cigarette.

Even the presentation is intriguing. Frames are rectangular, triangular and trapezoidal. Images are tied for a line or combined with an object in another way. Sometimes the works are concealed within a situation, sometimes they determine the situation as objects.

"There are lots of triangles in my work. I don't know why," he said. "But it's a fact that I don't like circles. Things like circles reflect a sort of continuity and do not interest me. I'm more interested in things which hang on each other as extremes."

Van Elk's more recent works are more sculptural; they soar like kites or ships' prows with painted-over photographic images of himself on canvas fastened with rubber strings to the wall. He has babies yanking on painted panels that climb to the ceiling.

There is also "Mont Blanc" mountain sculpture composed of layered painted canvases on the floor and a "Wizard" sculpture hanging like two flags joined in a "V" with a head-down Van Elk portrayed on both panels.



van Elk in his 1973 retouched photo, "C'est moi qui fait la musique."

retrospective of Van Elk's work from 1961 — 55 paintings, objects, environments, installations and sculpture — is a 40-year-old artist who is better broad than in his homeland. He is the chman who has had a one-man show at the Museum of Modern Art.

"I'm not my goal to get into MOMA," says confident, highly successful artist. "My works are often sold before they are finished. I have one ambition: good art."

He began to break new artistic ground

main thread through all my work is reality," he explains. "I isolate certain elements from reality and give them a new order in combinations you otherwise do not see in real life. But that doesn't mean I change reality, I present it differently. My works are intended to make people think it could also be this way."

Van Elk's "reality" takes many forms in the works that hang on the walls, lean against the floor, comprise a floor (a parquet wood section), descend from the ceilings, flicker in films and project in slide presentations on objects created, covered or painted.

Collector's Guide

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NE ORIENTAL MINIATURES AND MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE HAGOP EVORKIAN FUND

Monday 27th April, 14.30 hours  
LAMIC WORKS OF ART

Tuesday 28th April, 11.00 and 14.30 hours  
Following day at 10.30 hours  
NE ORIENTAL MINIATURES, MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS

Wednesday 29th April, 10.30 and 14.30 hours  
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES

Wednesday 29th April, 10.30 and 14.00 hours  
ISLAMIC COINS, MAINLY IN GOLD

All sales will be on view from Wednesday 22nd April.

Special viewing Saturday 25th April 10.00-16.00 hours, with the exception of the coin sale.

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Right: A portrait of Ahmed Shah on horseback, Mughal, c.1730-40, 233 by 148 mm.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Coal Exporters Clamor for Outlets

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — When Claire C. Chasnov, assistant director for ATIC, a French association that buys coal in North America, meets with U.S. coal executives, she offers them advice on how to gain a share of the growing export market for coal.

Time to Continue at Estel Hoogovens

EN, Netherlands — Estel Hoogovens, the Dutch steel operator in Luxembourg, said Friday that it plans another six-month tour at its Ilmuiden plant, starting April 26. About 2,500 employees will work an average of 25 percent fewer hours, working 20 percent less time.

id to Win Zimbabwe Locomotive Deal

JRY — General Motors has won a multimillion-dollar contract to supply 25 diesel-electric locomotives to Zimbabwe. The deal, reported Friday in Salisbury, is for delivery late this year, expected to repossess a fifth of Zimbabwe's fleet — being repossessed Africa. The contract reportedly is to be financed by a \$54-million transportation loan to Zimbabwe by Kuwait.

Chairman Vows to Revitalize Airline

VINE, Texas — Braniff International Chairman John J. Cavitt, with a tough auditors' report, has pledged to use all efforts to ailing airline to financial health after its auditors told stockholders the company may be unable to survive its financial troubles. The company, which lost more than \$131 million last year, reported a net loss of \$23.6 million, compared with a loss of \$21.96 million last year. However, Cavitt said it had a first-quarter operating profit of \$4,000 against an operating loss of \$22.5 million for the same period.

Plans to Sell Industrial Unit to Reading

ORK — Gould Inc. has announced that it has signed a letter of intent to sell its industrial group to the Reading Co. for about \$380 million. The deal, which also includes certain financial and operational data, would transfer to Reading a five-division industrial group, which manufactures products and provides capital equipment.

Gets Go-Ahead to Open Tokyo Office

— The Finance Ministry said Friday it has authorized Jardine's Hong Kong to open a branch office in Tokyo on May 1. It is the fifth foreign securities company with a branch office in Japan, with Merrill Lynch, Bache, Vickers de Costa and Smith Barney.

an Feels European Heat on Exports

William Chapman Washington Post Service — While it tries to keep the automobile export market in the United States, Japan is being buffeted by tough warnings to curb its exports or face a new wave of protectionism in the European Community countries. Japanese leaders are taking a hard stance as Washingtonism is a dirty word. They insist that unmoderated export controls will force Europe to its own protectionist restrictions.

Baldrige Sees Opening on Car Import Issue

WASHINGTON — Japan has indicated willingness to impose voluntary limits on car exports to the United States and the Reagan administration will accept whatever limit Tokyo offers, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday. When asked what kind of voluntary quota by the Japanese would the administration like, Mr. Baldrige said, "We will accept whatever they come up with."

ary Intends to Demand Loans

ST — Hungary intends to raise loans in the amount of \$1 billion in the next few months, Mr. Baldrige said, while it would be politically difficult for President Reagan to veto an import restriction bill. "This president, I guarantee you, takes the hard route whenever he thinks it's the right one."

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank service charges. Includes rates for DM, SF, G, etc.

A Dour Message on Inflation

By Leonard Silk New York Times Service NEW YORK — Does anybody know how to stop inflation painlessly? The answer is no, according to the Group of Thirty.

This group of leading economic thinkers is headed by H. Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund. The members include such prominent figures as Omar Emminger, the former president of the West German central bank, Alexandre Lamfalussy of the Bank for International Settlements, Henry C. Wallach of the Federal Reserve Board, Robert V. Roosa of Brown Brothers Harriman and Marina V. N. Whitman of the General Motors Corp.

Reason for Surge

Allen B. Childress, director of international coal and ore traffic for the Norfolk & Western Railway, said the surge in coal demand is the result of a combination of earlier oil shortages, the political unrest in Poland — which has cut coal exports there by 50 percent — and more rapid conversion to coal than expected by some European nations.

Soaring Exports, Capital Inflows Strengthen Japan's Trade Position

TOKYO — Japan announced on Friday a sharply improved trade position in the 1980 fiscal year, created by soaring exports and a healthy inflow of foreign capital. Japan's visible trade surplus surged to \$6.77 billion in fiscal 1980, ended last month from a record \$2.44 billion deficit in fiscal 1979, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company name, revenue, profit, and per share. Includes companies like NV Bekert, Gillette, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, etc.

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Output Cuts Agreed to By Eurofer

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's main steelmakers have reached a tentative agreement on voluntary production cuts for 80 percent of EEC steel output, said in a communique late Thursday that a draft accord on the curbs is expected to be signed "in the very near future."

Reason for Surge

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American Express/Shearson Talks Seen

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service NEW YORK — The stock of Shearson Loeb Rhoades, one of the nation's fastest-growing brokerage houses, surged 4 points a share Thursday, amid unconfirmed reports that the company was discussing the possibility of a takeover by American Express.

New SDR Agreement Given to Madagascar

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has approved a new standby arrangement for Madagascar to purchase up to \$100 million special drawing rights. The arrangement calls for Madagascar to deposit its currency in the fund in exchange for SDRs or hard currency.

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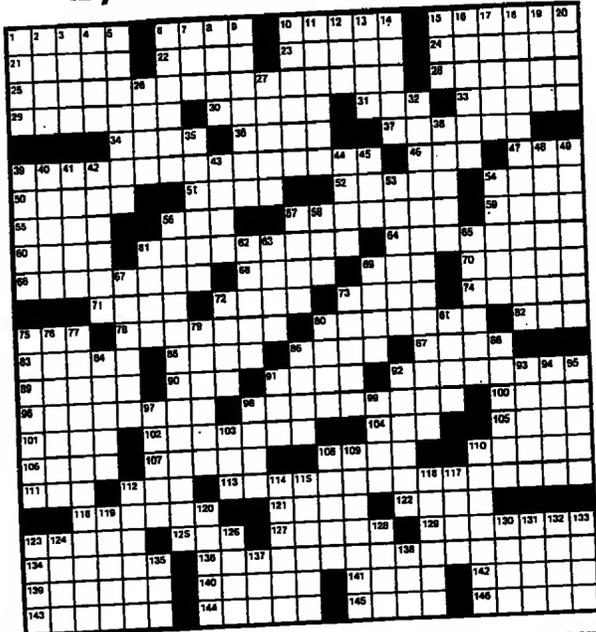
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

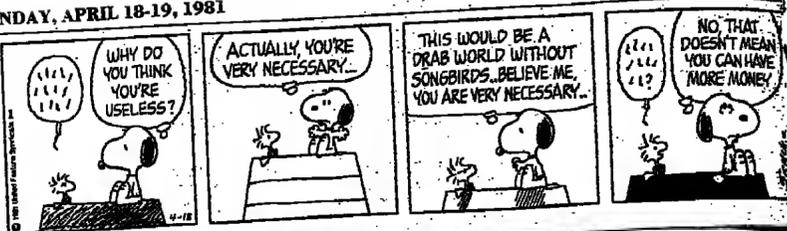
Rhyme and Reason

By Michael Priestley



- ACROSS: 1 Hegel's forte, 8 Start of a counting rhyme, 15 Henry was one, 21 Operating, 22 Mad scientist's aide, 23 Odin, Thor et al., 24 Inundate, 25 Airplane glue?, 28 Iodized, 29 Character in "No Exit", 30 Squama, 31 Possesses, 33 These make stakes, 34 Relative of a magpie, 36 Ferruz, 37 -gentle (trained falcon), 39 Aromatic peripatetic?, 46 Confining grid, 47 Deephere, 50 Draws water, 51 Hawaiian port, 52 Nimb, 54 Loire feeder, 55 Discordant, 56 Enero, e.g., 57 Snozes, 59 Albacore, 60 Zola opus, 61 Plane curves, 64 Rained, e.g., 68 Curtails, 69 Taurine complaint, 69 Mil. school, 70 -nous, 71 Tennyson poem, 72 Shril or tubular, 73 God for Radames, 74 Helical, 75 Tatami, 78 Wear in a nursery rhyme, 80 Submerged coral reefs, 82 Ex. rumples, 83 On the qui vive, 85 Start of a counting rhyme, 86 Temple enclosures, 87 Former president of Chile, 88 Versala, in Waikiki, 89 Direction suffix, 91 Wind-shielded, 92 Greek patron of drama, 96 Extra ingredient, 98 Winter sight, 100 Radio's "Vic and...", 101 May 15, e.g., 102 Onomatopoeic drumming, 104 Sound from Sandy, 105 "More Pricks - Kicks," Beckett book, 106 Beget, 107 Anolmi, old style, 108 Peer Gyn's mother, 110 Simon and Diamond, 111 College subj., 112 Keelbit, 113 Cause of prickly heat?, 118 Actors group, 121 Reconcile, 123 Shipshape, 123 Cartes before the courses, 125 Boisterous laugh, 127 Encircled, 129 Tuning in polo, 134 Revise, 136 Union vehicle?, 139 Zetetic person, 140 "Halt, halt!", 141 Pursued by Pan, 142 Region of iodochina, 143 Part of H.S.H., 144 Wall vaults, 145 Tribune, 146 Yorkshire city, 17 Unaccommodated, 18 Chelonian charge?, 18 S-shaped arch, 20 Ohio nine, 26 Actress Nazimova, 27 Something to stow below, 32 Guardian of angels?, 35 Inflammable liquids, 38 -Japanese War, 39 Custard tarts, 40 Malay ruler, 41 Jersey town, 42 Post Hopkins, 43 Border order, 44 Turner and Cole, 45 Cash for amantillado, 48 Mark Clark was one, 49 They rate, 53 Scaramouch, 54 Comb. Comb., 56 Sea cow's conceit?, 57 Kaolin, e.g., 58 Rhine, 81 Elf in creature, 82 Saline, 83 Butterfingers' cry, 85 Smith's comrade in arms, 87 Man of Isfahan, 88 Suffix with fun or pun, 89 Flatten a flat, 103 Relative of a daisiac, 108 So-called, 110 Uncultivated, 112 "Persuasion" author, 79 Cylindrical for..., 90 Cauldron contents, 91 Disturbance, 94 Bump the bet, 96 Scads, 98 Formulated theory, 81 Compilation of information, 92 Hindu title, 94 Stu or Mo, 95 Import or purport, 97 Man of Isfahan, 98 Suffix with fun or pun, 99 Flatten a flat, 103 Relative of a daisiac, 108 So-called, 110 Uncultivated, 112 "Persuasion" author, 114 "My kingdom for...", 115 Is entitled to, 116 Chocolate trees, 117 Coal region, 118 Tremble, 120 Arizona Indian, 123 Rumples, 124 Sword of a sort, 128 Australasian pepper, 128 Ten: Comb. form, 130 Cattle, in poetry, 131 Welles role, 132 "Horror!" "Horror!", 133 Quantities in radiology, 135 Poetic pain-drom, 137 London's defenders, 138 Greek X

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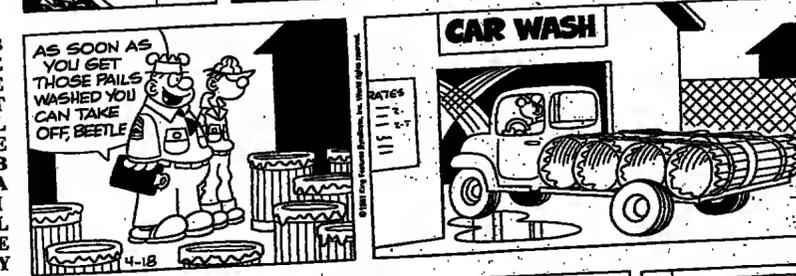
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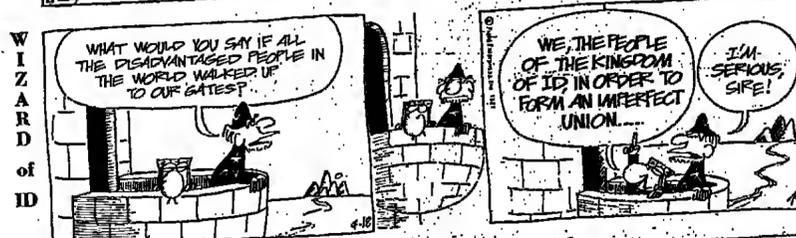
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JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and instructions to unscramble words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



- ACROSS: 1 Hegel's forte, 8 Start of a counting rhyme, 15 Henry was one, 21 Operating, 22 Mad scientist's aide, 23 Odin, Thor et al., 24 Inundate, 25 Airplane glue?, 28 Iodized, 29 Character in "No Exit", 30 Squama, 31 Possesses, 33 These make stakes, 34 Relative of a magpie, 36 Ferruz, 37 -gentle (trained falcon), 39 Aromatic peripatetic?, 46 Confining grid, 47 Deephere, 50 Draws water, 51 Hawaiian port, 52 Nimb, 54 Loire feeder, 55 Discordant, 56 Enero, e.g., 57 Snozes, 59 Albacore, 60 Zola opus, 61 Plane curves, 64 Rained, e.g., 68 Curtails, 69 Taurine complaint, 69 Mil. school, 70 -nous, 71 Tennyson poem, 72 Shril or tubular, 73 God for Radames, 74 Helical, 75 Tatami, 78 Wear in a nursery rhyme, 80 Submerged coral reefs, 82 Ex. rumples, 83 On the qui vive, 85 Start of a counting rhyme, 86 Temple enclosures, 87 Former president of Chile, 88 Versala, in Waikiki, 89 Direction suffix, 91 Wind-shielded, 92 Greek patron of drama, 96 Extra ingredient, 98 Winter sight, 100 Radio's "Vic and...", 101 May 15, e.g., 102 Onomatopoeic drumming, 104 Sound from Sandy, 105 "More Pricks - Kicks," Beckett book, 106 Beget, 107 Anolmi, old style, 108 Peer Gyn's mother, 110 Simon and Diamond, 111 College subj., 112 Keelbit, 113 Cause of prickly heat?, 118 Actors group, 121 Reconcile, 123 Shipshape, 123 Cartes before the courses, 125 Boisterous laugh, 127 Encircled, 129 Tuning in polo, 134 Revise, 136 Union vehicle?, 139 Zetetic person, 140 "Halt, halt!", 141 Pursued by Pan, 142 Region of iodochina, 143 Part of H.S.H., 144 Wall vaults, 145 Tribune, 146 Yorkshire city, 17 Unaccommodated, 18 Chelonian charge?, 18 S-shaped arch, 20 Ohio nine, 26 Actress Nazimova, 27 Something to stow below, 32 Guardian of angels?, 35 Inflammable liquids, 38 -Japanese War, 39 Custard tarts, 40 Malay ruler, 41 Jersey town, 42 Post Hopkins, 43 Border order, 44 Turner and Cole, 45 Cash for amantillado, 48 Mark Clark was one, 49 They rate, 53 Scaramouch, 54 Comb. Comb., 56 Sea cow's conceit?, 57 Kaolin, e.g., 58 Rhine, 81 Elf in creature, 82 Saline, 83 Butterfingers' cry, 85 Smith's comrade in arms, 87 Man of Isfahan, 88 Suffix with fun or pun, 89 Flatten a flat, 103 Relative of a daisiac, 108 So-called, 110 Uncultivated, 112 "Persuasion" author, 79 Cylindrical for..., 90 Cauldron contents, 91 Disturbance, 94 Bump the bet, 96 Scads, 98 Formulated theory, 81 Compilation of information, 92 Hindu title, 94 Stu or Mo, 95 Import or purport, 97 Man of Isfahan, 98 Suffix with fun or pun, 99 Flatten a flat, 103 Relative of a daisiac, 108 So-called, 110 Uncultivated, 112 "Persuasion" author, 114 "My kingdom for...", 115 Is entitled to, 116 Chocolate trees, 117 Coal region, 118 Tremble, 120 Arizona Indian, 123 Rumples, 124 Sword of a sort, 128 Australasian pepper, 128 Ten: Comb. form, 130 Cattle, in poetry, 131 Welles role, 132 "Horror!" "Horror!", 133 Quantities in radiology, 135 Poetic pain-drom, 137 London's defenders, 138 Greek X

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle: A grid showing the solutions to the crossword puzzle from the previous week.

WEATHER

A weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

THE PENNILESS BILLIONAIRES

By Max Shapiro. Times Books/Truman Talley. 308 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Steve Lohr

A NATION'S currency, like its language, is an abstraction. There is a cultural agreement as to its meaning — in the case of money, an agreement that it represents a unit of wealth.

Inflation is an assault on that assumption. When the assumption no longer holds, the social contract is broken and a civilization begins to cleave at the seams. As Calvin Coolidge once said, "Inflation is repudiation."

Through the Monetary Prism This is history through the monetary prism, an engaging narrative. Shapiro has limited the history books, accounts of archaeological digs and government reports, but presents his subject as a tale, not a text.

In a preliminary treatment of inflation in antiquity, for instance, we learn that Alexander the Great, the controversy about his drinking habits notwithstanding, pursued a monetary policy of considerable restraint. At least he did until near the end of his reign when, largely to pay for his military exploits, he threw a flood of coins into circulation. A wild inflation broke out, one that was still raging when Alexander died of fever and exhaustion in 323 B.C.

To illustrate the mind-numbing inflation of Weimar Germany, Shapiro presents the example of Lotte Hendlich, a German widow who returned to her homeland in the autumn of 1923 after a few years in Switzerland recovering from tuberculosis. Upon her return, she found some letters from her bank, where she had left an account of more than 600,000 marks. Before opening the most recent letter, which was sent in 1923 and closed out her account, she noticed that on the envelope was a canceled postage stamp denominated at a million marks.

In history's eras of rampant inflation, Shapiro writes, the details differ with time and place, but the basic script is the same. In each episode, the government was well aware of the danger of inflation. Yet faced with some emergency, usually a war or social unrest, the government sped up the economy; its spending far exceeded its revenues (tax increases were shunned), while the money stock was swelled enormously.

Each time, the first decision to inflate the economy made sense: The prospect of inflation was preferable to the danger of war or revolution. However, once the printing presses are set rolling, it becomes difficult to slow them. A principal reason, Shapiro contends, is that there is inevitably a "net of vested interests" that amass great wealth, thanks to inflation, and exercise their influence to keep it going.

The net of vested interests is made up of industrialists, entrepreneurs, professional investors and bankers. Simply put, they can obtain credit to buy assets — real estate, factories, gold — with currency and then pay off their loans later with vastly depreciated paper money. They have the same to play the wealth-grabbing game, while the middle class is "stretched daily on the rack of inflation," as the Austrian author Stefan Zweig wrote of Weimar.

In the U.S. case study — the Civil War — it was the railroad magnates, such as Collis P. Huntington, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Russell Sage, who proved most proficient at reaping the munificence of the government and its inflation.

Moreover, Shapiro suggests that the "vested interests" are as much at work today behind the scenes, pushing for inflation, as their counterparts were. This is an interesting viewpoint from a retired partner of a Wall Street securities house, which Shapiro is.

Having experienced nearly two decades of accelerating inflation, the United States shows all the signs of a nation on its way to an inflationary debacle, Shapiro concludes. As evidence, he notes that all who can muster the cash or credit seem to be investing in inflation hedges of every conceivable type, from jewels to Japanese prints, from stamps to Stradivarius violins.

Things have deteriorated to such a state that Shapiro recommends comprehensive wage and price controls. He concedes that bureaucracy and a thriving black market would result, but he calls unchecked inflation the greater worry. His advice isn't as radical as it sounds; in the last year suggestions of wage and price controls, in some form, have come from such divergent sources as Robert L. Heilbroner, a liberal economist; the investment banker Felix G. Rohatyn, the Municipal Assistance Corp. chairman in New York; and Business Week magazine.

Yet now, with the free-marketters of the Reagan administration in charge, we're told a different kind of radicalism is needed — namely, the new militant doctrine of supply-side economics. Cut taxes, they say, and take an economic joy ride on the "Laffer curve."

Still, one wonders whether the brave new Reaganesque world can painlessly sidestep the old economic verities so graphically chronicled in "The Penniless Billionaires."

Steve Lohr is a financial reporter for The New York Times.

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Bank Robber Has Change of Heart, Brings Back Cash, Waits for Police

PORT HURON, Mich. — A man who robbed a bank with a toy gun returned to the bank and pounded on the doors, saying he wanted to give back the money. The suspect, Robert J. Pedreira, 22, of Center Reach, N.Y., was arrested Thursday at the Port Huron branch of the National Bank of Detroit. Police said earlier Thursday that Mr. Pedreira walked up to a teller, showed her the gun and announced a holdup. The teller handed him \$1,250 and fled the bank. The teller sounded the alarm and alerted police, and bank officials locked the doors — as a security procedure. As startled bank officials waited for the police, the bandit returned within minutes of the robbery. Police said he tried to open the locked doors and began pounding on them, yelling that he wanted to give the money back. "He kept pounding until an assistant manager came to the door to see what he wanted and told him to come inside, take a seat and wait," Police Chief Charles H. Gentry said. "And that's what he did. He was waiting there quietly for us when our men got there." Police said the suspect told them he staged the robbery after he could not secure a loan, but then apparently his "conscience bothered him."

صكذمان الاجل

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Art Buchwald

'The Greatest'

WASHINGTON — I hope the reader won't mind if I use the column today to say goodbye to Joe Louis. For those who were around when Joe was fighting, I know there won't be any objections. For those who came later, I assure you that, despite what you've heard about other heavyweight champions, Joe Louis was the greatest.



Buchwald

In Hollis, N.Y., where I grew up, there were three things the kids in our gang were certain of: One was that Franklin Roosevelt was going to save the economy; the second was that Joe DiMaggio was going to beat Babe Ruth's record; and the third was that Joe Louis was going to save us from the Germans.

The "Brown Bomber" played a very important part in a Jewish household, for the simple reason that Adolf Hitler had a fighter named Max Schmeling, who exemplified Hitler's ideal of the perfect Aryan. When Joe Louis signed to fight Schmeling in 1936, there was a lot more at stake than a heavy-weight championship. For weeks before the bout all the talk around the house was concerned with "Could Joe beat the Nazi?"

There was no television, and it's hard for anyone who didn't grow up in those days to imagine how you could possibly enjoy a boxing match sitting around a radio. But in some ways it was even better than television. You got as close to the radio set as you possibly could. All the members of the household stared straight into the loudspeaker, hanging onto every word that the announcers were bringing you "live from ringside."

The imagination was brought into play, and you could see the ring in your mind — and the cool Joe Louis staring at the representative of the "master race."

Carrier to Be Museum  
The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — The USS Intrepid, the World War II aircraft carrier whose crew and pilots sank more than 80 enemy ships and destroyed more than 600 aircraft, will be berthed in New York later this year as a sea-air-space museum, Mayor Edward I. Koch said.

For 12 rounds, we "saw" every punch — the right to the jaw, the left to the stomach, the clinches and perspiration pouring from the bodies. Whenever Louis landed a blow, we cheered with as much fervor as if we were at ringside. When Schmeling made a point, we remained nervous and silent.

Schmeling knocked out Louis in the 12th round, the blackest day in Hollis since Roosevelt closed the banks. The consensus at Public School 35 the next day was that Schmeling had probably fouled Louis or Hitler had someone poison Joe's food. The one thing we were certain about was that it hadn't been a fair fight, and the next time around Joe would kill Schmeling and save the honor of the United States.

We had to wait until June 22, 1938, for the rematch. The tension that built up to the fight was tremendous. Schmeling made the mistake of making racial remarks about Joe and also derogatory statements about the United States. It had become a do-or-die situation for every kid in the country.

I think it was a hot night — I'm sure it was a hot night. Radios were hanging from every open window in the neighborhood.

The announcer told us Louis looked mad as he entered the ring. I could "see" the anger on his face. The bell rang and Louis charged in. "Bang to the head, Bang to the body," Schmeling was on the ropes. Schmeling couldn't raise a glove. Joe was swinging with fury — and then a right to the jaw and Schmeling hit the canvas; then he was up; then he was down; the neighbors were yelling — we were yelling. Schmeling made one more effort to get up and then sank for the last time. The Brown Bomber had finished off Hitler's superman in two minutes and four seconds of the first round.

The next day at school we kept punching each other all during class. The Brown Bomber had given us back our national pride. There was only one time when the people in our house had mixed feelings about a Louis fight, and that was when he fought Max Baer. We wanted Joe to win in the way we wanted. But we had a problem. Max Baer was Jewish.

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Mary Blume

The Shadow of Anne the Puppeteer

PARIS — The Chinese shadow puppet theater, which may have begun as early as 181 B.C. and which has been fading away in the crude light of modern political exigency, has received an unexpected boost from a 24-year-old Frenchwoman named Anne Riston. Miss Riston and her Theatre d'Ombres Chinoises can be seen in Paris starting Thursday with their shadow show, "The Adventures of Yi the Bowman."

The 35-minute play, which takes in themes from cosmology to marital discord, will be given in the tiny and extremely uncomfortable Theatre Marie Stuart until May 17 when the company leaves on a tour of the French provinces.

Backstage View  
After performances, the audience is invited backstage for a view of how the puppet theater works. It works very well and Miss Riston thinks she may even have devised movements for the bowman that are unique in the Chinese theater: the hard thing, she says, is often for him to shoot but to hit his mark, which he does quite often during the show.

Miss Riston studied Chinese in Paris for five years. She was unable to go to China to study the shadow theater, but this turned out to be a blessing in disguise as the popular and ancient art was dying out at the time, a victim of the cultural revolution.

"They say that since last year the tradition has started again," she said. "But you no longer find the puppet show opposite a temple or family altar. It has become like the Peking Opera, a tourist attraction and out part of popular culture."

In Taiwan, where Miss Riston ended up studying for more than a year, shadow shows arrived in the 17th century with warriors from Fujian province in mainland China and the theater, while much diminished, is still part of popular tradition — not a distraction but an important element of feasts to please and propitiate the gods. A journalist from Le Monde who recently got married in Taipei according to the Tao rite invited Miss Riston's Master to give a shadow show so that the gods would bless the union.

"But even in Taiwan the theater is dying out," Miss Riston said. "There are fewer religious festivals and these days instead of puppets they have singers or films to divert the gods. It works just as well."

There are only three shadow puppet troupes left in Taiwan, Miss Riston says. She found her Master in 1978 while on a puppet hunt for museum collections with an eminent French sinologist, Jacques Pampoune. Her Master, Zhang Ming Shou, an elderly man with a radiant smile and a

ferocious crew cut, was willing to take her on as a student only if she could find someone else to study with her. In Taiwan the young people were more interested in modern forms of expression and in France no one knew what she was talking about.

"I said 'zou, zou, zou,'" she said. Finally she persuaded Master Zhang to accept just her and she lived in his house in a small fishing village three months, then went to Taipei to study the history of the shadow theater, returning to work with Zhang whenever he put on a show.

The highly stylized puppets Miss Riston works with are descended from those of southern China: smaller and livelier than those of the north and made of donkey skin (buffalo skin being unavailable in France, even for ready money, Miss Riston's puppets are made of paper-thin cowhide). Each puppet is attached to two or three sticks which are skillfully agitated by Miss Riston and her partner, Emmeric de Monteynard, who studied business and wrote poetry before becoming a puppeteer. They are brighter in color than the puppets of Master Zhang.

"We used colors my Master didn't have. In Taiwan they use only vegetable colors, they have red, green and black only, with no shades in between. We used more colors while respecting the traditions of color you find everywhere in China from interior decoration to theater — red is happiness and union, white is for traitors, blue is hypocrisy."

The Chinese shadow shows last at least three hours spread over several days and during them audiences eat, drink wine, come and go. The plays tend to be tales of retribution and filial piety. "Filial piety is the most popular theme," Miss Riston said. "In one very popular piece about a very poor family, the daughter cuts off her right arm and offers it to her mother to eat."

Miss Riston did not think that the French, however gourmet, would be attracted to such a theme so she boldly put aside the traditional repertoire and constructed a new play based on the mythological hero, Yi. Since the



Anne Riston, Master Zhang.

bowman is not a traditional shadow play personage, she had to create him rather than copy an existing model. Emmeric de Monteynard, who knows no Chinese, helped give her the courage to do something new. "I had my Master in my head and all the traditions to respect," she says.

For Emmeric de Monteynard, the hardest thing about shadow shows is having the hot lights always at face level. Also, the small space requires great precision. The first time they gave a performance they misplaced a character in mid-show. This no longer happens but occasionally as they get more and more antic the puppets lose a limb.

Despite appearances, the shadow theater is not limited in its possibilities, Monteynard says: "Unlike the shadow puppets of other countries, these are extremely flexible. We could do Western themes eventually — we could even do Shakespeare."

Educational Purpose  
"After Anne Riston had devised 'The Adventures of Yi the Bowman,'" she wrote at once to Master Zhang. "I don't find this piece in the repertoire," he replied. She explained that she had based the story on popular tales and he wrote back: "All right. But remember the job of the shadow puppeteer is to educate society. Remember that and you're all right."

"I find that very Chinese," Miss Riston said. Her own aim is very Western. "We want to show people a part of their world so they can become children again. I think my Master would find it very different," she said.



Yi the Bowman often hits his mark.

PEOPLE: Group in India Trying To Block 'Gandhi' Movie

Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Deasai and other members of a publishing trust petitioned the Bombay High Court to restrain British filmmaker Richard Attenborough from quoting from Mahatma Gandhi's literary works in his controversial movie on the late independence leader. They said the trust holds the copyright on all the published works of Gandhi. The film is titled "Gandhi" and is scheduled to open later this year. The British producer-director's attorney told the court that historical records could not possibly be copyrighted. He opposed an interim court ruling, saying the film's shooting is nearly completed at an estimated cost of \$22.5 million. The High Court admitted the petition for hearings in June but rejected the trust's request for a temporary restraining order.

Entertainer Danny Kaye, honored for raising millions for United for the Children's Fund and an additional \$17,000. Kaye was presented with the Peace Prize at The Hague for his work on behalf of children, and immediately turned over the money to the Dutch branch of Unicef. "The reason I think I can relate to children is that I can be a child with them, because I'm uninhibited about behaving like a lunatic with a child," said Kaye, who has worked for Unicef since 1953.

Actor Sterling Hayden was charged with possession of hashish by police officers at Toronto International Airport. Hayden, 65, of Wilton, Conn., was arrested after customs officials searched his luggage and found slightly more than an ounce of hashish. A Royal Canadian Mounted Police spokesman said the spokesman said Hayden was released after posting bail of \$200 for an April 27 court hearing. A Marine Corps captain in World War II, Hayden has appeared in more than 30 films since 1940, including "The Godfather." He is currently writing a novel.

Attorneys for Kim Pring agreed to a 50 percent reduction in the \$25-million punitive-damage award the former Miss Wyoming won in a libel suit against Penthouse magazine. A federal jury awarded Miss Pring \$25 million in punitive damages and \$1.5 million in actual damages Feb. 21 after accepting her claim that she was li-

beled by an August, 1979, in-house article about the sexual plots of a purportedly fictitious Wyoming. U.S. District Judge Charles Brimmer later called the punitive-damage award excessive and ordered Miss Pring to agree to a \$12.5 million reduction or face a new trial. In a decision received in federal court, attorney for Miss Pring, Brimmer's order had placed Pring "in an unresolvable dilemma. The plaintiff does hereby remit \$12.5 million to the defendant Penthouse International Ltd." Penthouse attorneys said they will appeal the verdict despite the reduction in the damage award. Lawyers in the case received slightly more than \$18 million, as Brimmer's order did affect the \$1.5-million actual-damage award or the \$35,000 in damages the jury assessed against article's author, Philip Collins.

Rock star Eric Clapton, suffering from a perforated ulcer, was released after a month-long stay in the hospital but he probably will not be able to tour next year, hospital officials say. Clapton was discharged from United St. Paul, Minn. A spot man said Clapton will remain in Minnesota for several weeks to undergo more tests. The musician was hospitalized March 1 and was forced to cancel 51 of his tours.

Actor Anthony Quinn says would like to play artist Pablo Picasso. He was questioned about plans during a party marking opening of his latest film, "Lion of the Desert." "I really want to play Picasso," he said, "and we're going to do a script right now. Broadway. And that's good. I probably will play British actor Clive Revill, Quinn's co-star in "Lion of the Desert," turned up with girlfriend, Josephine Burge, wearing 17 on Thursday. Reed is

Kingman Brewster, 61, Iowa U.S. ambassador to Britain a president of Yale University, is being counselled to the New York law firm of Winthrop, Stimpert Putnam and Roberts.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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